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SED'S AXEN DISCUSSES ARMS CONTROL, GDR STANCE

PM270936 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee: "Don't Miss the Opportunity"]

[Text] Berlin, July -- The appeal of the Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact states continues to arouse a wide response among the world public. That is only natural. The international situation is undergoing exacerbation in terms of scale and pace. The struggle between the two opposing lines in world politics -- the course of strengthening peace, arms limitation, and disarmament pursued by the socialist states and other peace-loving forces, and the course of confrontation and the arms race which is followed by the most aggressive imperialist circles headed by the United States -- is becoming very acute. That is why the peoples throughout the world display a natural interest in the evaluation of the international situation formulated in the Moscow statement and in the proposals put forward for ensuring peace.

Six months elapsed between the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the Moscow meeting. The course of events during that period fully confirmed the principled assessment contained in the Prague Political Declaration to the effect that the U.S. Administration, together with the most aggressive circles of imperialism, are not only continuing to move away from the policy of detente and toward confrontation, but are accelerating that course, stepping up their dangerous actions. The Reagan administration and the governments of other imperialist countries are now no longer just talking about their plans and principles aimed at the attainment of military superiority over socialism, but are putting them into practice. Unambiguous evidence of this is provided by the decisions of the conference of heads of state and government of the seven leading capitalist countries in Williamsburg and the recent conferences of the NATO countries in Brussels and Paris. These conferences reaffirmed with cynical frankness the decision to deploy the Pershing II first-strike nuclear systems and cruise missiles in West Europe beginning in December 1983. The construction of launching installations is being stepped up. By the end of this year the first units in these systems, which are aimed at wrecking the military-strategic equilibrium, are to be brought to combat readiness. At the same time the production and deployment of new mass destruction weapons of the MX type in the United States, of Trident II submarines, and of chemical and neutron weapons are being implemented, and the militarization of space has begun, as well as the qualitative modernization of conventional arms.

The superarms buildup is accompanied by machinations aimed at extending NATO's geographical sphere of influence as well as the spheres of influence of the main imperialist powers and at complicating existing seats of conflict and creating new ones in the Near East, southern Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean. International reaction is waging undeclared wars against Afghanistan and Kampuchea. At the same time the policy of economic sanctions against socialist countries continues to be implemented. The escalation of the course of confrontation is combined with attempts to complicate East-West political dialogue and drag out the talks in Geneva and Vienna on arms limitation and disarmament.

In this dangerously exacerbated and extremely contradictory situation peace-loving mankind greeted with a sense of the deepest satisfaction the fact that the top representatives of the socialist community states put forward an important new initiative in the interests of improving the international situation. In their Moscow appeal they express the profound conviction that the deterioration in the international situation and the danger of the world's slipping toward nuclear catastrophe are in no way natural, inevitable phenomena.

The leading party and state figures of the community of socialist states declare authoritatively: This course is contrary to mankind's interests! An end can and must be put to the dangerous material and ideological preparations for nuclear war! It is not too late.

The key issue of our time is the speediest ending of the arms race and the transition to disarmament. On the basis of the Political Declaration of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the participants in the Moscow meeting propose in their statement the implementation of urgent measures to preclude the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and lead to the reduction of existing arsenals, and indicate the way in which a nuclear arms freeze may be approached without delay. In their statement the meeting participants appeal to all the nuclear powers to adopt a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force. They propose preventing the militarization of space and concluding an agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on not increasing military spending, starting on 1 January 1984, and taking concrete measures in the subsequent period to bring about the practical mutual reduction of such spending.

Thus a whole series of practical proposals which logically complement each other has been submitted. They accord with the interests of international security and of the national security of all states. These are acceptable, constructive proposals.

Our activity in the international arena is based on the policy -- substantiated by V. I. Lenin and proven in practice -- of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

In Prague in January and in Moscow in June the socialist states substantiated this line in detail. At the international scientific conference in Berlin devoted to Karl Marx, 95 communist and workers parties, 18 socialist and social democratic parties, and 31 national revolutionary and democratic parties formulated their stance on the problems of the struggle for peace and social progress. At this broad international anti-imperialist forum they stressed their readiness to cooperate. Thousands of representatives of antiwar movements at the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" in Prague declared their determination to make joint efforts to rebuff those figures who pursue a policy of confrontation and whipping up the arms race.

At the seventh conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned states in Delhi, representatives of Asia, Africa, and Latin America demonstrated that the policy of confrontation and the arms race is contrary to their national interests and their striving for the speediest overcoming of the colonial legacy.

The mighty wave of the people's protest against the nuclear danger is broadening and growing in Europe and other continents.

The fraternal parties and the states of the socialist community left no doubt in their Moscow statement: They will know how to uphold the vital interests of socialism, which coincide with the aspirations of all peoples. This presupposes constant concern for the preservation and ensuring of the military-strategic balance, and if need be, if despite common sense and the will of the peoples the Pershings and the cruise missiles are deployed, the adoption of the necessary retaliatory measures.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have declared unambiguously that in the event of the deployment of the American missiles in West Europe they will do everything necessary for the maintenance of the military-strategic balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

As is known, the numerous plans and attempts to blackmail socialism, starting with 1917, have failed one after the other, just as it has not proved possible to bring the GDR to its knees -- neither by counterrevolutionary intrigues nor by means of diplomatic, political, or economic blockades.

The attempts to overcome the USSR and the other states of the socialist community economically are also nothing other then self-deception.

There is no doubt that the ensuring of their defense capability burdens the socialist countries. We have had to and will have to strain every nerve to defend our achievements against encroachments from outside, to move steadily forward along the path of building the new society in the current international conditions. The peoples of the socialist states are ready to uphold their achievements and, if necessary, to exert every effort, and, if this is required, to bear the greatest sacrifices on behalf of this, on behalf of the defense of socialism. History has confirmed the words of V.I. Lenin that it is impossible to conquer the revolutionary workers and peasants because they are convinced of the justness of their new social system and their state power.

Imperialism's calculation on provoking economic shocks in the socialist countries by forcing the arms race can easily boomerang against it by inflicting incurable damage on a capitalist economy which is creaking under the onslaught of crisis.

Such is the situation 6 months before the planned start to the deployment of the new missiles in West Europe. Even the most aggressive circles of imperialism cannot and must not shut their eyes to these facts.

It is not yet too late to frustrate the plans of the NATO strategists by common efforts. But the opportunity must not be missed. An agreement is possible as long as the deployment has not been started. It is essential to fulfill two conditions in order to move toward constructive talks: The United States must again acknowledge the tried and just principles of equality and identical security. Without wasting any time, the talks must be continued right up to the achievement of a positive result.

Peace-loving mankind's will to halt, limit, and reduce nuclear armament must resound in a loud voice and assume invincible strength.

The GDR as a socialist country bears great responsibility for the fate of peace. The republic's working people, struggling to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, are by creative labor and political action contributing to the further strengthening of their state which is one of the reliable bulwarks of peace and socialism in the center of Europe. Our motto is: We shall do all in our power to ensure that war never again originates on German soil. Our party and our state support the peace program of the USSR and the entire socialist community in every way.

Comrade Erich Honecker, genral secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has welcomed Sweden's proposal to create in Central Europe a zone free of battlefield nuclear arms. We have invited the FRG Government to do likewise. After all, the FRG, as the main base for the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles, bears special responsibility for the possible consequences of this step. The FRG citizens should reflect: If their country's territory is turned into a launching pad for the greater part of the new lethal U.S. missiles, this would mean that aggression against the USSR is again being prepared on German soil and would lead to a serious worsening of relations with the socialist states, and with the GDR in particular, and the FRG would become the main target for a crushing retaliatory strike.

The GDR Government has repeatedly called on the FRG leadership to revise its position on this question, guided by that special responsibility which both states bear for the cause of peace, and not to jeopardize all that has been achieved during 38 years of peaceful life in the center of Europe. The GDR and its allies would not desire such a development of events.

The Moscow statement opens up great opportunities for a turn for the better. Together with the other fraternal parties and states of the socialist community we reaffirmed in Moscow our will, despite the more complex international conditions, to strive in a united front, cohesively, and consistently for the implementation of the aims and tasks outlined by the fraternal parties at their congresses.

In the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann, who regarded the attitude toward the Soviet Union as the touchstone for determining which side of the barricade a person is on, our party and our state regard the strengthening of the fraternal alliance with Lenin's party and with the USSR as a task of paramount importance. This fraternal alliance, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, has become an important motive force for socialist and communist building in our countries and for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

As loyal friends and comrades-in-arms, together we embody in practical deeds the plans agreed by the leaders of our parties and states during the recent visit to the USSR by a GDR party and state delegation. Such is the case everywhere in our community. We have embarked on the implementation of large-scale new plans in all spheres of society's life. New capacities are coming into operation and our economic, scientific, and technical potential is strengthening. At the present time, when urgent questions of mankind's development are being resolved, tremendous weight is attached to our every step forward and to the achievements of each fraternal country individually and our community as a whole.

UN INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD221632 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 22 TASS -- The 35th session of the UN Commission on International Law closed here today. It was attended by 34 prominent specialists in international law from the USSR, the USA, Britain, France, China, Bulgaria, Romania, and other countries. work has continued on a draft on the responsibility of states, juridical immunities of states and their property, a code of crimes against peace and humanity, the status of diplomatic couriers, and diplomatic mail.

U.S., USSR BEGIN VIENNA WHEAT DEAL TALKS

LD261343 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1301 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] July 26 (TANJUG) -- Enveloped in greatest secrecy, negotiations between the Soviet and the U.S. delegations on sale of additional quantities of wheat started here today, Tuesday.

The U.S. delegation is headed by Robert Lighthizer, special envoy for international trade, and the Soviet delegation is headed by Boris Gordeyev, deputy minister for foreign trade.

The U.S. side will seek to sell the greatest possible amount of wheat although the Soviet Union has had its first good harvest after five years which decreased the import needs, it is maintained in Vienna.

The negotiations will last two days and according to the long-term agreement the Soviet Union is supposed to be importing about six [as received] tonnes of U.S. wheat a year.

SENATE APPROVES 'UNPRECEDENTED' PENTAGON BUDGET

LD270944 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 27 TASS -- The Senate of the U.S. Congress approved on Tuesday, by 83 votes against 15, a bill allocating 200 billion dollars for the Pentagon's needs in the 1984 fiscal year. These funds, which are to be used for carrying out concrete programmes for the development and manufacture of various types of arms, are only a part of the Pentagon's budget of 280.5 billion dollars for the 1984 fiscal year, a budget unprecedented in the history of the USA.

As a result of unceremonious "arm-twisting" and cynical deception the Pentagon has got the Senate to approve practically all programmes pushed through by the Pentagon. These include, in the first place, a far-reaching programme for the development and deployment of MX inter-continental ballistic missiles, a new type of first-strike strategic weapons. Under the bill adopted, 4.6 billion dollars, including 2.5 billion dollars for the production of the first 27 MX missiles, are allocated for this programme in the 1984 fiscal year. This. [as received] Senator Gary Hart (Democrat from Colorado state) who demanded that appropriations for MX missiles should be excluded from the Pentagon budget, said that this programme would cost the American tax-payers a total of 60 billion dollars.

The upper house of Congress, where the tone is set by the Republican "warhawks", obediently rubberstamped also other extremely dangerous programmes of the Pentagon for developing new, destabilising types of armaments. 604 million dollars are allocated in the 1984 fiscal year for the development of a radically new mobile-based ballistic missile called "Midgetman". 5.1 billion dollars are earmarked for the manufacture of up-to-date B-1 strategic bombers. The bill adopted on Tuesday also provides for 1.5 billion dollars to be spent in the next fiscal year on the construction of Trident nuclear missile-carrying submarines. 1.5 billion more dollars are appropriated for buying 600 modern tanks of the M-1 type. 1.3 billion dollars are allocated for building 36 F-15 fighters.

The Senate also approved funds (the final figure is not yet known -- ed.) for the beginning of the manufacture of binary, chemical munitions with paralytic action, as especially barbarous type of mass-destruction weapons. It is planned specifically to develop Bigeye airbombs and shells for 155-mm howitzers.

The Senate-approved version of the bill on appropriations for the Pentagon has now been referred, together with the version approved earlier by the House of Representatives, to the congressional conference committee.

REAGAN CSCE ANNIVERSARY REMARKS 'CYNICAL MOCKERY'

LD261946 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 26 TASS -- President Reagan has made public a special proclamation on the occasion of the 8th anniversary on August 1 since the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. But it will be in vain if one tries to find in this document any objective assessment of how the United States is fulfilling the Helsinki accords. The President's prime aim is to exonerate the militarist policy of his administration which does not care a pin for man's principal right -- the right to life.

Coming from the head of a state where there are now more than eleven million "redundant people" who are systematically denied the right to work, where 32 million people live below the official "poverty line," and where more than three million are homeless, the discourse about "human rights and freedoms" sounds at least incongruous. Posing as a "champion of rights and freedoms" is the president of a country in which racism and racial discrimination are flowering, in which people are thrown behind bars and even killed only because the colour of their skin is dark, and in which the police and national guard stage bloody pogroms in cities' black ghettoes when their inhabitants, driven in despair by their poverty, lack of rights and racist terror, dare to protest against the existing system. According to Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, hundreds and thousands of political prisoners are languishing in U.S. prisons.

They include fighters for civil rights, activists of the anti-war movement and leaders of the movement of American Indians, who oppose the policy of undisguised genocide conducted by Washington with regard to indigenous Americans.

Neither does the proclamation cite the flagrant U.S. violations of such fundamental principles of inter-state relations, formalised by the Helsinki Final Act, as respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. Washington, laying arrogant claims to world domination, has declared whole regions of the world to be "spheres of its vital interests," is engaging in power politics, and is maintaining a policy of impudent interference in the home affairs of sovereign states.

This is borne out convincingly by the U.S. brigandage in Center America, where a U.S. military strike force is being formed to intimidate Nicaragua and Salvadoran patriots. U.S. military presence in the Middle and Far East, Europe and the Indian Ocean is being fast increased.

In essence, Reagan's proclamation is cynical mockery at the state participating in the Helsinki forum and at the millions of Americans suffering in conditions where their civil and human rights are flouted.

U.S. DIKTAT ON JAPAN DEFENSE BUDGET SCORED

PM261155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Oleg Tsarev under the rubric "Our Commentaries"; "Open Diktat"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress Senate Armed Services Committee has approved a bill obliging the Defense Department to monitor the formulation of Japan's military budget. Under this bill the Pentagon is to report regularly to Washington's legislators on what Japan is doing in the military sphere, which weapons it should buy, and what its military budget should be.

Tokyo could be said to have brought this manifestation of such open diktat on itself, for Washington acts in accordance with the saying: "You have made your bed, so now you must lie on it". Japan's leaders have promised their overseas partners so much that they have merely given them a still greater militarist appetite and a desire to drag the Land of the Rising Sun into the orbit of global militarization. Prime Minister Nakasone's promise to turn Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" is one example. Nor should we forget the statement made in Washington back in May 1981 by former Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki: "Japan will defend the sea lanes for 1,000 miles around the country." The United States did not forget this official statement and is now demanding that Tokyo defend this region by 1990.

Whereas U.S. aircraft are based on the "unsinkable aircraft carrier", Japan is to control the sea lanes with its own resources. This is where the question of its military budget arises. In order to ensure that by 1990 it will be able to "defend" the 1,000-mile zone, military spending must be increased to 1.5 percent of GNP. This would, however, contravene the decision adopted by the Japanese Government in 1976 not to allow the country's military budget to exceed 1 percent of GNP. But Washington is pressing ahead. A statement recently made in Congress by Senator C. Levin is significant. "In view of the fact that Japan is not bearing its fair share of responsibility for our joint defense, the U.S. taxpayer's patience is running out." The question of the scale of the U.S. Armed Forces' presence in Japan and their upkeep is thus being used as an instrument of pressure.

During the recent debate in the U.S. Congress, John Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that Americans must not allow foreign governments to dictate defense policy to the United States. The United States apparently reserves the right to dictate to others.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON ZIAUL HAQ'S JAPAN VISIT

OW240554 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] Foreign Minister Abe told U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in Paris last May that Japan was ready to increase its aid to Pakistan and other countries in the Mideast, Central and South America, and Africa which are located in places strategically important to the West. It is hardly necessary to explain now exactly what this so-called strategy of the West is -- a strategy that is determined by the United States. The purpose of this strategy is the so-called anticommunist crusade declared by the current American Government. To be more precise, this crusade aims at opposing not only communism but also any positive move that is disadvantageous to the United States. In line with this so-called strategy of the West, Japan acts as a loyal henchman and plays the role of follower of the United States in undertaking the disgraceful confrontation with the peoples of other countries.

As a recent example to prove this point, one can point out the recent talks held between Japanese leaders and President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, who is visiting Japan now. The so-called Afghan issue was brought up as a major political issue at the talks. However, the question of the political settlement to the Afghan situation was not discussed. First of all, Tokyo has talked President Ziaul Haq into adhering strictly to the political principle of first demanding the withdrawal of the Soviet forces and then returning the Afghan refugees to their own land. This was exactly in line with the American approach explained by Secretary of State Shultz during his recent visit to Pakistan.

Nothing was mentioned about the outside interference, the original cause of the Afghan issue. The point is that a limited number of Soviet forces have been stationed in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government as a result of this outside interference. The Soviet forces have been stationed there to defend Afghanistan so that it would not be included in the area where the so-called vital interests of the United States are involved. Is it true that the Japanese Government is not aware of the decision made by the American Government to include Afghanistan in the sphere of actions for Centcom, the Central Command of the United States, which has been established to protect its so-called vital interests?

It is well-known why the limited number of Soviet forces have been stationed in Afghanistan, and it is also known to all when the Soviet forces will withdraw from Afghanistan. The Soviet leader, General Secretary Andropov, has stated that the Soviet troops will immediately be withdrawn when there is no more outside interference into the internal affairs of Afghanistan and when there is a guarantee that no such interference will be repeated. However, in fact, it is the United States that has shown the least concern about the withdrawal of the Soviet forces. This is precisely what can be said about the issue.

Otherwise, how can one explain the measures taken by the American Government in intensifying its armed intervention into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in increasing its military and financial aid, both quantitatively and qualitatively, to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, which has been used to engage in an undeclared war against Afghanistan?

During his recent visit to Pakistan, Secretary of State Shultz promised Pakistan the resolute support of the United States. He even went so far as to say that the United States would side with those counterrevolutionary insurgents who have been causing trouble and destruction in Afghanistan. Following in the wake of the American Government, the Japanese Government has decided to increase its aid to the so-called Afghan refugees who have been engaged in the undeclared war against Afghansistan with Pakistan as their base of operations.

In this regard, an Indian paper, the TIMES OF INDIA, has pointed out that Japan is now one of the countries which has provided the Afghan insurgents with the most financial aid. According to the ASAHI SHIMBUN, the Japanese Government is now ready to launch an active diplomatic move in Southwest Asia based on its increasingly strong ties with Pakistan. As indicated by the talks held between the Japanese leaders and President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, the Japanese ruling circles have agreed to voluntarily play the role of the henchmen of the American Government. This so-called active diplomacy will be rigidly based on Japan's participation in the so-called anticommunist crusade.

USSR-JAPAN AMITY SOCIETY DELEGATE'S REMARKS NOTED

PM251440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 83 Second Edition p 4

["Own Information" report: "Deepening Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] A delegation from the leadership of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society is visiting the Soviet Union. It is headed by Iichiro Hatoyama, former minister of foreign affairs and deputy to the upper chamber of parliament, son of the late Prime Minister Hatoyama who, in 1956, contributed to the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and the USSR.

The purpose of our delegation's trip, Iichiro Hatoyama said, is, in our view, to increase the activity of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society. As the society's vice president I consider its foremost task to be aiding deeper mutual understanding between our people. A shortage of mutual understanding provides grounds for mistrust, and mistrust -- for hostility. The present state of Japanese-Soviet relations cannot be considered satisfactory by the advocates of good-neighborliness with the Soviet Union. Our bilateral relations, which developed along an ascending line since 1956, have recently been going through a static period. One of the reasons for this, according to Hatoyama, is the increased international tension and the exacerbation of the confrontation between the USSR and the United States.

All sober-minded Japanese, the society's vice president went on, bear in mind that neither the Self-Defense Forces nor the U.S. nuclear umbrella are capable of safeguarding their security in our century, and that Japan's true security can be assured only by conditions of peace in the Far East and throughout the world. This is why we sincerely hope that the Soviet Union will continue to make efforts so that the deepening of trust between the two leading powers may pave the way for reduction of nuclear arsenals.

The society has already accumulated considerable experience in the development of relations between the peoples of our neighboring countries. We consider that the roundtable conferences on topical problems of bilateral relations are a useful form of contacts between representatives of the Japanese and Soviet public. As vice president of the society, Hatoyama said, I would like to see its work having a broader effect on the sphere of political relations between Japan and the USSR and contributing toward their positive development. I intend to contribute in every way to ensure that personal contacts between political figures from both countries increase as much as possible.

Cooperation in economic relations is, in the vice president's words, one of the important directions of the society's activity. It is to be regretted that Japan, having been the Soviet Union's largest trade partner in the capitalist world, has fallen to fifth place now, and that the West European countries have taken from it the initiative in the development of such new forms of trade and economic relations as major deals on a barter basis. The Japanese business world, Hatoyama declared, is interested in developing trade with the Soviet Union. This was demonstrated by the recent trip to Moscow by 250 representatives of leading companies.

The improvement of political relations and economic links between Japan and the USSR, Hatoyama said in conclusion, not only accords with the fundamental interests of our peoples, but is also an important factor for peace and stability in the Far East.

SEVENTH INDOCHINA CONFERENCE ENDS IN PHNOM PENH

Results Reported

PM260924 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Gatselyuk dispatch: "Indochina: Steps Toward Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Hanoi -- The seventh regular conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, which analyzed the results of these countries' foreign policy activity during the last six months and evaluated the prospects for strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia, has ended in Phnom Penh.

The participants in the conference concluded that the Indochinese peoples, in close unity with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries enjoying the sympathies and solidarity of the nonaligned states, have gone through a most difficult period of their development. The PRK's enormous successes on the economic, military, political, and diplomatic fronts are especially pleasing. As a result of these successes, and of the unswerving stabilization of the situation in People's Kampuchea, there have been two partial withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer contingents from the PRK.

It is noted in the communique that Beijing's hostile policy toward the Indochinese countries has not changed and is a cause for tension in the region. The Indochinese countries have rejected the PRC Foreign Ministry statement on the Kampuchean question, in which China demanded the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea without, on its part, making any mention about any guarantees for the security of the Indochinese countries.

At the same time, the document says, the participants in the conference declare the desire of the Indochinese peoples to restore the traditional good-neighborly relations with China on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The PRK and the Lao People's Democratic Republic have supported the SRV's initiative on the soonest convening of Vietnamese-Chinese consultations at any level and at any place to prepare and resume negotiations on all questions of interest to both sides with a view to normalizing bilateral relations.

The foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries noted with regret that recently the ASEAN countries not only failed to respond to the gestures of good will by people's Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam, but have even put forth new unacceptable demands. An example of this is the demand that Vietnamese volunteer contingents in Kampuchea be withdrawn to a 30-km distance from Thailand's border as a preliminary condition. There is no doubt that the ASEAN countries have done this under pressure from the United States and China, thus creating a deadlock along the way to a dialogue.

The participants in the latest Phnom Penh meeting have proposed to the ASEAN countries that they begin a dialogue without any preliminary conditions. As a gesture of good will the Government of the PRK, which is not recognized by the ASEAN countries, does not insist on participating in these contacts in case this should create additional obstacles to the dialogue. The dialogue, the communique says, must be based on the resolution of the seventh conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, held in Delhi. The Indochinese countries also agree to include in the basis of talks the ASEAN proposals about a "zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia."

People's Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos, the communique points out, consider it necessary that urgent measures be taken to reduce tension along the Thailand-Kampuchea border, proceeding on the basis of the principle of identical security for both sides. This would mean the elimination of the danger of clashes and the gradual consolidation of mutual trust.

The foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries have reaffirmed that the struggle for peace and the people's security has always been and remains a basic law in mutual relations between their countries and other countries and peoples. This is why the Phnom Penh conference reiterated determined support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member-states and the provisions of the joint statement issued by the Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures from fraternal socialist countries. This is why the participants in the Phnon Penh meeting also warmly acclaimed the successful results of the Prague World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War." The Indochinese countries are fully determined to cooperate with all their might in the common cause of peace on our planet, the final document emphasizes.

USSR Supports Outcome

OW242104 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Grammatikov Commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union supports the outcome of the regular conference of the foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos recently held in Phnon Penh. The Soviet people view the conference decision as new evidence of the three Indochinese countries' determined struggle to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

During his 21 July talks in Moscow with Comrade Vo Dong Giang, [vice] minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, said: The Soviet Union highly values the consistent peace efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and associates itself with their constructive proposals in this direction. Comrade Gromyko also stressed that the Soviet Union fully welcomes the Indochinese countries' constructive proposals aimed at normalizing the situation in the region. This solidarity has a profound principled character, which has always been evident in the development of the relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam and in their coordinated steps in the international arena. Let me remind you, friends, that the USSR-SRV Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, the fifth anniversary of whose signing our two countries will celebrate this year, proposes assistance and support for the Southeast Asian nations' aspiration for peace, independence, and cooperation.

The communique of the Phnom Penh conference cites the PRK's comprehensive achievements over the past years. The Soviet people sincerely welcome those achievements and consider them eloquent proof of the irreversibility of the trend of development in Kampuchea and of the continued consolidation of the Kampuchean people's administration. This also proves the failure of the international reactionaries' scheme against the PRK.

However, the situation around Kampuchea and in the entire region as a whole remains tense. The Soviet Union and Vietnam agree on the cause of that tense situation.

During the recent talks between Comrades Gromyko and Vo Dong Giang, it was stressed that normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia has been hampered because of the continued interference by outside powers into the internal affairs of the countries in the region.

Those powers scheme to sabotage the trend toward dialogue between Indochina and ASEAN.

It is noteworthy that while the Phnom Penh conference was being held, an ANZUS session was being held in Washington; it was attended by high-ranking representatives of the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. While discussing the situation in Southeast Asia, they expressed their desire for a peaceful solution to the conflict in Kampuchea, but failed to mention the Indochinese countries' practical initiatives and failed to advance any constructive proposal. Instead, the United States and its ANZUS allies attacked the SRV policy and openly affirmed their scheme to aggravate the confrontation between ASEAN and Indochina.

An important outcome of the Phnom Penh conference is that the participants voiced their countries' resolve to contribute by all means to all peoples' struggle for peace and to ward off the danger of nuclear war.

The Soviet people are well aware that Vietnam, Loas, and Kampuchea advocate easing world tension and sanitizing the political climate in the world. Proof of this is that the Phnom Penh communique reflects the full support of the Indochinese countries for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states and for the provisions of the joint declaration of the Moscow conference of the party and state leaders of seven socialist countries.

The Soviet people welcome the good will shown in the Phnom Penh conference's decision. They are confident that the conference communique will contribute to further unifying the Indochinese peoples and to improving the developments of the situation in Southeast Asia.

PRK, SRV SIGN TREATY ON SETTLING BORDER DISPUTE

PM261107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Treaty Signed"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jul -- The PRK and the SRV have signed a treaty on the principles of settling border problems and an agreement on the state border between the two countries. According to the treaty, Vietnam and Kampuchea will carry out the demarcation of the border in the spirit of equality and mutual respect, in the interests of developing friendly relations between the two countries, in accordance with international laws and practice. The agreement on the state border is designed to ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both sides.

KAMPUCHEAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR 6-15 JULY

PM211444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Are Developing"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], a delegation of KPRP economic officials visited the Soviet Union 6-15 July.

The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International and Economic Departments, the USSR Gosplan, the Tsentrosoyuz, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and the Kishinev party Gorkom and acquainted itself with the activity of the party organizations of a number of enterprises, sovkhozes, and educational establishments in the Moldavian SSR. The KPRP delegation members gave a high appraisal of the Soviet people's socioeconomic achievements and of their successes in building developed socialism. They expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for the all-round support and assistance rendered to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

PRAVDA REPORTS KADAR MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

PM260928 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting With Journalists"]

[Text] Close and profound relations exist between the MSZMP and the CPSU, between Hungary and the USSR, and between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, declared. He was speaking in Moscow 21 July at a meeting with Soviet and Hungarian journalists. Our interstate ties, the guest said, are developing on the basis of friendship and cooperation. They are reinforced by sound international contacts between the MSZMP and the USSR.

The purpose of our present visit is to still further strengthen the fraternal and multifaceted Hungarian-Soviet relations. The atmosphere of the talks with Comrade Yu.V. Andropov and the other Soviet leaders was exceptionally cordial. The work done was constructive. I have known Comrade Yu.V. Andropov a long time, the guest said. He is closely acquainted with our country and people. For precisely this reason it is easy to meet and talk with him. Old acquaintances need fewer words to understand each other.

When we speak of Hungarian-Soviet friendship, the guest continued, we speak of the friendship of millions, the friendship of our peoples. We are grateful to the collective of the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant, which the delegation visited today, for the cordiality and hospitality which we always encounter in the Soviet Union.

J. Kadar spoke about Hungary's successes in various spheres of the national economy. He emphasized that the Hungarian people utilize Soviet experience in socialist building. Each socialist country, he pointed out, has its own achievements which can be useful to other fraternal countries. The exchange of experience among socialist states is always at the center of the attention of the MSZMP and the CPSU. This enriches us in socialist and communist building.

Touching on Hungarian-Soviet economic relations, J. Kadar said that these ties are vitally necessary to Hungary. The two countries' national economies supplement each other and contribute to their collaboration and specialization. At the talks which have been held, the opinion was expressed that this fruitful cooperation should be still further deepened.

J. Kadar emphasized the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives. He stated Hungary's desire, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, to struggle resolutely for peace, detente, and disarmament.

DOLGIKH, RYZHKOV CONFER WITH HUNGARY'S HAVASI

PM261513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Comradely Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 21 July V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The participants in the talks, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, exchanged opinions on some questions of party leadership of economic building.

PLO EXECUTIVE SESSION CONVENED UNDER 'ARAFAT

PM261156 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PLO Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] Tunis -- A PLO Executive Committee session under the chairmanship of Y. 'Arafat has been held in Tunis.

The communique issued after the end of the session says that the situation in the Arab world, particularly in Lebanon's al-Biqa' Valley, as well as questions connected with efforts to normalize the situation within the Palestinian resistance movement were examined. A decision was taken to convene a session of the PLO Central Committee in the near future for a broader discussion of these questions.

'TURNABOUT' IN U.S. MIDEAST POLICY URGED

PM270730 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Konstantin Geyvandov commentary under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "A Complete Turnabout Is Called For"]

[Text] Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil has just visited Washington. The fundamental question naturally perturbing the Lebanese was as to when the implementaiton of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, guaranteed by the Americans, is to begin. The agreement specifically envisages the withdrawal of Tel Aviv's occupation forces from Lebanon. But attention at the talks again centered on the problem of finding a way of making Syria a party to the agreement at any price.

Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin was to have arrived in the U.S. capital for an official visit immediately after the Lebanese president's visit. However, at the last minute he called U.S. President R. Reagan and announced that, for personal reasons, he does not want to come to Washington now. High-ranking Israeli officials have hastened to explain -- U.S. newspapers report -- that "Begin was not keen on the idea of making the visit right now and did not see any particular reason for going to Washington when U.S. -- Israeli relations are improving anyhow."

There is no denying the truth. The Reagan administration's relations with the Begin government are so cordial that having forced Lebanon to sign a "peace agreement" with Israel which envisages -- or so the Lebanese thought -- the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from the country, Washington is now trying to get Syria to implement this agreement. And as for its Israeli ally, Washington has provided it with the opportunity to dig in for a long time to come in the occupied south of Lebanon, coveted by the Tel Aviv rulers, using the agreement as a cover. And Israeli Minister of Science and Development Ne'eman has already demanded that the South of Lebanon be annexed, "substantiating" his claims "scientifically" by Israel's "historical rights."

Israel's continuing aggression in Lebanon is exacerbating the already explosive situation in the region. This is not subject to any doubt. The actions of the U.S. Administration, which, through efforts to focus the attention of all and sundry on the Lebanese crisis for as long as possible, is trying to push into the background and commit to oblivion the Near East problem as a whole -- which revolves around the Palestinian question -- are therefore evoking mounting objections and resolute protest on the part of the Arabs. And it is not merely a matter of pushing it into the background, but an attempt to maneuver it into an impasse from which there would be no way out.

Washington's entire activity in the Near East of late bears this out. Take, for instance, the question of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza strip. The Tel Aviv aggressors received President Reagan's recent statement that the construction of Israeli settlements on those Arab territories "no longer presents an obstacle to the establishment of peace in the region" as a direct invitation to sharply step up the pace of the "creeping annexation" of those lands. More than that, according to reports in the Arab press, the Israeli occupation authorities have now drawn up a plan to move the Palestinians living on the West Bank of the Jordan into reservations set up for them on the lines of those which exist in the racist Republic of South Africa for the Africans or in the United States for the Indians.

Another aspect is that in the United States and Israel, and in a number of other Western countries, the anti-Palestinian campaign has been sharply intensified. Playing on differences in the Palestinian Fatah Organization and in Syrian-Palestinian relations, imperialist and Zioniest circles are trying to weaken the Palestinian resistance movement and the Arabs, trying to split their ranks and deepen the split where it already exists. The announcement broadcast a few days ago by Israeli radio that King Husayn of Jordan sent a message to Begin via high-ranking Americans touring the region in which he allegedly expressed his readiness to join the Israelis in negotiations at which he would represent the Palestinians' interests; this obviously has also to be viewed as one of the latest episodes in the anti-Arab policy. It is not surprising that Amman officially refuted these Zionist propaganda claims the very next day.

Much has already been written and said about the U.S. Administration's attempts over the past 2 months to exert crude pressure on Syria prompted by its desire to arrange "peace" in Lebanon on U.S.-Israeli terms. Judging by a J. Anderson article published recently in THE WASHINGTON POST, this country is also the subject of close attention on the part of the CIA, which is collecting information in particular as regards the stability of the present Syrian Government's positions. "(Syrian President) Al-Asad's position, according to the secret intelligence service reports, is vulnerable," the author reports, enumerating a long list of individuals, groups, and organizations unearthed by the CIA who are allegedly opposed to the regime. A logical question arises: What does Washington need this kind of information for? It is not to organize in Syria something on the lines of Pinochet's coup in Chile?

These are just some aspects of the U.S. Administration's activity in the Near East. They indubitably promote the implementation of the military-strategic objectives of the United States and its Israeli ally in the region. Thus, the U.S. forces have gained a firm foothold in Lebanon and the might of the notorious "Rapid Deployment Force" is being built up steadily, which is also borne out by its next maneuvers on the territory of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman planned for the near future. But even with the naked eye it is visible that this activity of Washington's is leading the cause of Near East settlement -- a peaceful, political, just, and comprehensive settlement -- into a hopeless impasse.

In life, when you hit an impasse it is sometimes better to make a complete turnabout and return to the point where you set out from, to look around and try and find a way out from the deadlocked situation. Nothing argues against similar action also in politics. The point of departure for a Near East settlement is the beginning of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which has gone on for decades. Its important component is the Palestinian problem. These are big and complex issues which demand a comprehensive solution through the collective efforts of all interested parties. The principles on which these negotiations could be based are embodied in the resolutions of the 1982 Pan-Arab summit in Fez.

Of course, they should be filled with the content imparted to them by the overwhelming majority of Arab leaders when they voted for them: They envisage the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of an independent state, and recognition of the PLO as the legitimate representative of this people.

These principles are also echoed in the detailed Soviet proposals for achieving a stable and just peace in the Near East. As I was able to convince myself during a recent trip to the region that the principle of a collective search for ways to a comprehensive Near East settlement enjoys the Arabs' most widespread support, and the same can be said also as regards the proposed mechanism -- an international conference. The peoples of the Arab east know bitter experience that all other paths lead into an impasse.

OBJECTIVES OF 'BRIGHT STAR' MANEUVERS QUESTIONED

LD261640 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[G. Musayelyan "Commentary": "Why They Are Lighting 'Bright Star'"]

[Text] It is very important in our complex and explosive international situation to show prudence and restraint. Unfortunately, the American Administration's actions in the Near East lack both. Washington's hegemonist ways and its desire to catch as many Arab states as possible in the Camp David lasso are stongly redolent of a return to the colonial adventures of the 19th century.

The 'Bright Star' maneuvers are fresh evidence of this. They will take in the territory of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman, and will take place on land, sea, and in the air. The U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" will be taking part in them.

What exactly is the aim of the latest American militarist demonstration (let us recall that the "Jade Tiger" military exercises have already been held in the Near East on the territory of these same states last November)? This question is posed in a commentary in the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN. By holding these maneuvers, which are the biggest in the region, at a time when the situation in the Near East is becoming dangerously exacerbated, the United States is hoping to strengthen its military presence in the region still further. "Bright Star" reveals yet another Washington aim: to implement direct preparation for military invasion of the Near East if American interests are said to be threatened by any danger.

The point of the matter is that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, which is backed by the United States, and the plans pinned on this action by the Pentagon have simply not brought the desired result. The shuttle trips by Shultz, the head of the American foreign policy department, and his colleagues Habib and Draper, as well as by other American diplomats, suffered the same fate, Washington's hopes of influencing the position of Syria ended in failure. It firmly rejects the American-Zionist plans in the region.

Some international observers are also linking the holding of the maneuvers with the fact that among the broad masses of the Egyptian people the ideas of the July revolution and the legacy of its great son Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir are exerting an increasing powerful pull. His portrait has appeared in many offices in recent months. Not old faded portraits, but new ones. The songs of the revolution have become very popular. An-Nasir's speeches recorded on cassettes are in enormous demand. And conversely, the years of fawning upon Americans are being consigned to perdition.

Maneuvers with the participation of American troops have already been conducted in Egypt, in 1980 and 1981.

However, these are the first that are being launched on such a broad scale. Cairo's ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine observes in this connection: Involving Egypt in the American "Rapid Deployment Forces" actions in the region is at variance with Egypts's policy as a nonaligned country, and infringes upon its sovereignty. The aim of the maneuvers is not to raise the level of our troops' combat readiness, but to help the United States' further penetration into the region for its own mercenary interests.

It should be emphasized that recently some officials from the Egyptian leadership have themselves been promoting this development of events. This is indicated by their attacks on Syria, the extolling of the policy of "strategic accord," toward which, in Egypt's wake, Lebanon and other Arab states are being coaxed, and the positive assessment of the so-called "peace" treaty with Israel. Cairo's role in events in Chad also indicates this.

All the aforesaid allows the following conclusion to be drawn: The "Bright Star" maneuvers envisage preparation for implementing plans elaborated by the Washington leadership within the framework of American imperialism's general global strategy.

Whom does the American "Rapid Deployment Force" in the Near East really intend to defend? The United States claims that it is saving the countries of the Persian Gulf from "Soviet expansion." But representatives of the political leaderships of these states point out in plain terms that they do not need anybody else's protection, and that they simply do not believe in the "Soviet threat." Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, for example, has stated bluntly on this matter: "Defending whom, and from whom? Who wants to occupy us? We have not asked anybody to defend us!"

Israel is the sole state which really threatens the security of the Arab countries and continues to occupy their territory. But it is precisely Israel which is the United States' closest ally in the region, and it is precisely Israel which the Americans have now been defending for 3 decades.

EGYPTIAN ECONOMY 'DAMAGED' BY OPEN-DOOR POLICY

LD252325 Moscow Domestic Televison Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Jul 83

[From "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Before the Lebanese act in the long Near East tradgedy there was, as you will recall, the Camp David act, which removed from the Arab ranks the already shattered Egypt, a major Arab country. Camp David was only one of the deeds, in fact political crimes, of the late As-Sadat. The ex-president neglected the interests of tens of millions of Egyptians for the sake of the greed of dozens of Egyptian millionaires. Now there are tens of thousands of millionaires in Egypt, but at what price? Here is a report from Andrey Popov in Cairo:

[Begin video recording] Nowadays in Egypt one hears more and more rarely the word "infital," which means the open-door policy. If somewhere in the newspapers or politicians' speeches this policy is mentioned, it is mentioned only with certain additions, for example, amended infitah, or production infitah, and so on.

Let us to go back to 1974 where here at the National Assembly building, the country's parliament, a law was adopted on a new economic policy. President as-Sadat counted on comprador captialism and orientated the country toward the West. Prompted by his U.S. advisers -- there are several hundred economic experts alone in the country -- he adopted a policy aimed at reviving Egyptian capitalism and attracting Western investment to the country.

The capitalism that was artificially revived on the banks of the Nile took an extremely ugly form. There was an unprecedented growth in the inequality of the distribution of wealth in the country, a fall in the working people's standard of living, and the exacerbation of class and social antagonisms. During all these years, the fat cats, as the nouveaux riches were called in Egypt, got even fatter through brokerage operations, property deals, black market speculation, and in other spheres of quick circulation capital. As if by magic shops started to appear in Cairo and other towns in which there were no goods produced in Egypt. All the goods were imported from Western countries. Most of the country's population, therefore, simply could not afford these goods. At the same time, the capitalist, both Egyptian and foreign, totally refused to invest their capital in long-term production projects. As a result, tens of thousands of millionaries appeared in Egypt.

It is natural that the laws of capitalism in Egypt function smoothly, as they also do in other capitalist countries. The birth of each new millionaire results in the pauperization of thousands of people whom he robs.

This is one side of the affair. The other is that the open-door policy only complicated Egypt's economic problems. In actual fact the doors were opened not so much for foreign capital as for foreign goods. This flow of foreign goods, bursting onto the Egyptian domestic market, displaced the products of the country's enterprises, and caused great damage to the national economy. According to official estimates published by the Egyptian press, foreign banks invest only 25 percent of their funds inside the country. The rest is sent abroad. Their profit on their own capital is 400-500 percent. This is really legalized plundering of the country.

Since 1974, the state sector of this country's economy has suffered great difficulties. Competition from Western goods, which flowed into the country duty-free and essentially as contraband, has resulted in the state sector being unable to market 4 billion pounds worth of production. Apart from this, as a result of the infitah economic policy, the state sector, unlike the private sector, did not receive those tax advantages and customs privileges, but sold products at artificially low prices.

When the infitah policy was announced, 1980 was proclaimed in advance on the Egyptian political calendar as the year of prosperity. However, 1980, 1981 and 1982 have passed, and prosperity is still not visible. Prices of various food items and consumer goods only rise from year to year, and literally from week to week. This is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the masses.

Many in Egypt now talk of the country's difficult situation. The Egyptian press writes about it, and public figures and politicians speak about it. The current president of Egypt, Husni Mubarak, spoke of it as well. He emphasized that it was essential to strengthen the state sector, limit imports of goods similar to those produced in Egypt, and unleash an anticorruption drive. Some of these slogans are just window dressing, but some of them are being implemented. It is significant that the Egyptian People's Assembly this year approved a plan for the socio-economic development of the country for the 1983-87 fiscal period. This fact was seen by political forces in Egypt as an important step toward preparing for the restructuring of the country's economic policies.

The dreams and aspirations of the simple Egyptian have so often been betrayed in the past that the strength of his optimism is really astounding. He has always been ready to start everything from the beginning. He has been living in a mystic, hazy world of promises. But nowadays he is becoming more and more confident that change in his land depends on himself along. [end video recording]

U.S., FRENCH 'INTERFERENCE' IN CHAD ASSAILED

PM261554 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 28, Jul 83 p 12

[Dmitriy Volskiy article: "Operation Chad"]

[Text] If anyone still has doubts about NATO serving neo-colonialist ends, they surely will be dispelled by the latest developments in and around the African republic of Chad. This much-suffering country rent for many years by internal conflicts has now become the object of open interference by two NATO powers at once -- France and the United States. And it is not only a matter of Chad, for the indications are that the design is to extend the seat of tension here to practically all of Central and North Africa, from Sudan to Zaire and from the Central African Republic of Libya. Primarily to Libya, which the West is trying to make the scapegoat for the continuing civil war in Chad.

The dubious pretext that has been seized upon is the capture in June of the town of Faya-Largeau in northern Chad from the forces of Hissein Habre by those of Goukouni Oueddei. Habre is known to be pro-West in orientation, while Oueddei is said to be connected with the Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi who is alleged to have provided him with troops for his offensive. Not only have Al-Qadhdhafi, Oueddei, and U.N. representatives unequivocally refuted this accusation, but even French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson has had to concede that there has been no intervention by Libyan forces. But evidently facts do not mean much to those who look at Africa through the prism of their imperial ambitions. Large quantities of armaments began to be airlifted from France to the Chad capital. Paris is trying to involve in the operation Zaire and some former French Central African colonies. For what purpose? Is it, the Liberation asks, to "reaffirm French sovereignty (!) over the zone and prevent some African countries from turning to the U.S.?" The reference to "French sovereignty" in Africa is evidently made with a touch of irony, but as regards contradictions between the U.S. and France, these indeed are serious. The two are invariably at one only when it is a matter of tightening the neo-colonialist noose on the Africans. Now too their actions are clearly coordinated. While the French help Habre and prompt their African friends to become involved in the war, U.S. diplomacy is bringing in Egypt and Sudan. The U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR comments that it is almost certain that the United States will intervene, possibly with the help of Sudan. And it certainly was not fortitous that at this very juncture, to the accompaniment of the same propaganda campaign, the U.S. aircraft carrier Eisenhower closed in on the Libyan coast in the Gulf of Sirte and fighter aircraft based on it provocatively intercepted Libyan planes. Two years ago a similar provocation nearly led to a serious military conflict.

Thus it will be seen that the two NATO countries have seized upon the Chad events to embark on extremely risky operations. Although both Paris and Washington have their own irons in the fire, the overall Atlanticist design is revealing itself more and more clearly. On the one hand, the object is to divert the attention of the so-called "moderate," i.e. pro-Western, Arab countries away from the Israeli aggression to a confrontation with Libya. It might be mentioned that the United States' anti-Arab policy is more and more definitely supported by its Atlantic bloc partners, including France, which has, among other things, provided troops for the NATO "multinational force" in Lebanon. Thus, it is not surprising that the present policy of Paris falls in line with that of Washington when Libya is concerned. On the other hand, the purpose is to prevent the consolidation of African unity. For a month ago the OAU summit was convened despite all the obstacles placed in its way. The African countries found the resolve to concentrate on struggle for their common legitimate interests and to lay aside the issues in dispute between them. It was at this point that the Chad land mine was exploded. And now Western capitals are losing no time to set African countries one against another, to partition "spheres of influence," and to form military blocs under their aegis. "Operation Chad" will presumably be another lesson for the African and Arab countries, a lesson that will bring home to them the importance of united considered and purposeful action to counter the neo-colonists. For in critical situations the latter do not hesitate to show a fist, moreover an armoured fist.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL AMERICA NOTED

LD270804 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports: U.S. President Reagan held a press conference during which he laid claims once again to the U.S. "right" to have recourse to armed force whenever it sees fit to solve Central American problems in a way beneficial to Washington.

He did not conceal his concern about the fact that, as was emphasised by the television network ABC, his previous attempts at convincing Americans and world public opinion of the sensibility of the White House present policy had not been successful. According to public opinion polls, more and more Americans are becoming gravely concerned about the fact that the Reagan administration's reckless policy threatens to heighten tension in Central America dramatically and make it into "another Vietnam".

But, as was confirmed by the press conference, the White House is not going to reckon with these sentiments. According to the President's own and cynical admission, he wants to stamp his feet and yell to make everybody silent every time he hears criticisms of his Central American policy. Reagan made it perfectly clear that Washington will continue to bank exclusively on giving all-round support for the more reactionary regimes, destabilising "disagreeable" governments, and building up its power in the region.

U.S. 'RELAPSE INTO GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY' CRITICIZED

LD261638 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 26 TASS -- The United States has embarked in practice on large-scale provocative actions off Nicaraguan shores. A group of eight warships led by the helicopter-carrier "Ranger" is already on patrol just 100 miles from the Pacific coast of Central American countries. The battleship "New Jersey" escorted by four destroyers and frigates is on the way to the same region. Another strike group led by the aircraft-carrier "Coral Sea" will be sent to the Caribbean. Plans stipulate that the naval maneuvers code-named "Big Pine 2" will later involve also another multi-purpose carrier-based force and escort ships now staying in Norfolk, Virginia.

AP news agency reported that under the Joint Chiefs of Staff's plan of this militarist action, which is unprecedented in scope, the U.S. ships would act in such a way as to create the possibility of imposing a naval blockade on Nicaragua. Newspapers emphasise that the goal of the maneuvers is to keep the Nicaraguan Government under constant and growing strain and test the effectiveness of the projected measures to impose a blockade along the Nicaraguan coast.

The press reports that President Reagan may order the blockade's imposition either late this year or early next year, although Reagan himself claims that the war games in question are nothing more than "routine" exercises. But how can one describe as "routine" operations which will last for not less than half a year, involve up to 5,000 servicemen from the U.S. ground forces and Navy and be held also on Honduran territory? They are nothing less than a real blockade of Nicaragua with the use of all types of the U.S. Armed Forces.

The large-scale military action provides for practicing the airlifting of U.S. troops jointly with Honduras to the area of the border with Nicaragua and simulating the establishment of control over the situation in the region. The U.S. engineer troops enlisted for the purpose will modernise two airfields in the area of the populated localities of Comayagua and Potrerillos in Honduras in order to make them fit for receiving big transport planes C-130 of the U.S. Air Force and fighter-bombers.

Specially assigned units of aircraft fitted out with the AWACS system, as well as a major radar installation which was recently put into operation near the Honduran capital, will provide support for the sorties.

The press reported that General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has left for Central America. He will confer with General Paul Gorman, commander of the U.S. Southern Military District, who was entrusted with general supervision over the maneuvers. Vessey will also visit Honduras to discuss with the Honduran military command questions of participation by the army of that country in the Pentagon's provocative war games.

It is crystal clear that the Reagan administration's policy in relation to Central American countries, in particular revolutionary Nicaragua, is a relapse into "gunboat diplomacy". Judging by everything, the present occupant of the White House considers the use of force and pressure to be the most suitable method of "solving" the problems of that region. The "big-stick" policy, which was widely used by Washington even as far back as the beginning of this century, has been resuscitated. The world public, including a number of Central American states, is coming out against this.

Mexico City July 26 TASS -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has issued a call here for preventing U.S. intervention in Central America. It is essential, he said, to stop the aggressor before the conflagration of war will bar to peoples the way to peace and progress. Therefore, the Latin American peoples are expecting their governments to take firm and decisive action.

Commenting on U.S. claims that the sending of a naval squadron to Central American shores aims to "forestall acts of violence", Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda emphasised that his country rejects the Reagan administration's militarist measures against Nicaragua, which are being adopted under the cover of mendaciously peaceable statements. The only way a political settlement can be achieved in Central America, he said, is diplomatically, by way of talks.

'HYPOCRISY' OF REAGAN'S MESSAGE TO C.A. STRESSED

LD270848 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 27 TASS -- President Reagan has sent a message to the presidents of Panama, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela, declaring his administration's "interest" in seeing the problems of Central America resolved as soon as possible. The calls contained in the message to settle the situation in the region on the basis of the principle of non-interference in the home affairs of other countries and an end to support for "subversive elements", who are allegedly trying to destabilise the situations in Central American countries, are the ultimate in hypocrisy.

The White House occupant issued forth such declarations at a time when Washington is hurriedly drawing up plans of increasing U.S. aid to bandit gangs which are seeking to unseat the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua, and imposing a blockade on this sovereign state.

Ronald Reagan also proclaimed that to achieve a settlement it was essential to remove all "foreign military advisers" from the countries of the region. But, according to press reports, Washington itself plans to more than double the number of its own "instructors" assigned to troops of the dictatorial regime in El Salvador.

While discoursing about the need to enhance "democratic process" in Central American countries, the Reagan administration is escalating military aid to the reactionary Salvadoran regime which is trying to drown the liberation struggle of its people in blood. By such actions, Washington is deliberately preventing the ensurance of genuine democracy in that country.

All this is patent proof that the U.S. President's message is just another exercise in hypocrisy.

U.S. SAID USING 'SMOKESCREEN' FOR C.A. AGGRESSION

LD262204 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 26 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan had a meeting in the White House with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who has been appointed leader of the recently formed special presidential Bipartisan Commission on Central America. They discussed issues related to the commission work. Many prominent figures in the United States, including Congress members, reacted rather skeptically to the formation of this body. According to observers the task of the commission is to provide, so to speak, theoretical justification for the U.S. military interference in Central American countries. Notably, not a single official critic of this policy has been included among the commission's members. Also, as NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG in the FRG notes, setting up a commission which is to present its conclusions only after 6 months is a special device employed by President Reagan, who is playing for time. The fact is that increasing numbers of American legislators are condemning the administration's militarist course in Central America, and now the White House can reply to these criticisms by saying that the issue is being investigated by a special commission. At the same time, the escalation of American military presence in the region may continue. Also, the administration hopes during these 6 months to bring round to its side as many dissenting Congressmen as possible.

After the meeting with Reagan, Henry Kissinger stated at a special press conference that his commission's objective is to undertake measures to prevent the emergence of another Vietnam in Central America. This statement again aims to allay the legislators' fears to some degree. Regrettably, it is already an unfortunate tradition in Washington to use peace-loving phraseology as a smokescreen for aggressive action.

Concurrent with Kissinger's statement, details became known about the military actions that the United States intends to undertake over the next few months in the Central American region. In August military maneuvers are to begin on Honduran territory with the participation of American combat units numbering 4,000 men. They will carry out exercises in the immediate vicinity of Nicaragua, thus threatening this country with invasion. It is noteworthy that the maneuvers will last for a period of 6 months, just as long as it takes the special presidential commission to prepare its decision. The secret plans for the exercises include the creation of new radar observation posts in Central America, the deployment of large reserves of American military equipment in Honduras, and the construction of a large naval and Air Force base on the Atlantic coast of Honduras. At the same time, along the Pacific coast of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua there will be an American military squadron on patrol, led by the helicopter carrier "Ranger". Another squadron will sail to the Caribbean.

At any moment President Reagan will be able to order the imposition of a military naval blockade of Nicaragua. U.S. permanent UN representative Kirkpatrick spoke openly about this. Finally, as THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, the Washington administration intends to significantly expand the secret operations in Central America. These envisage a considerable increase in the military aid given to the Somoza counterrevolutionary gangs, and organizing subversive actions at projects being built in Nicaragua with Cuban assistance. Official Washington spokesmen said in an interview in the paper that the implementation of these measures will make CIA activities in Central America the largest U.S. subversive operation since the Vietnam war.

It is hardly surprising that the ghost of Vietnam is looming ever more perceptibly over the American horizon. The latest opinion poll shows that three out of every four Americans think their country is sinking deeper and deeper in the tangle of contradictions in Central America. There is growing fear of a new Vietnam in the United States, writes GENERAL-ANZEIGER of the FRG. More than half of those polled disapprove of President Reagan's policy in this region. The White House statement about a political settlement of the problem is being received with mistrust. Matters have come to a point where some of the U.S. allies in the West are trying to bring reason to their senior partner, which has lost its temper beyond all proportions. France has expressed disagreement with the White House policy; Cheysson, French minister of external relations, today began a tour of four Latin American countries.

THE GUARDIAN in London even decided to teach the Reagan administration a lesson in political literacy. The challenge presented to the United States in Central America, this bourgeois newspaper tries to explain to Reagan, arises not from Cuba and not from the USSR. Uprisings of the scale seen in El Salvador and Guatemala do not occur or end according to external wishes. These countries have a deep-rooted internal dynamism of their own which spurs their peoples to rebel, regardless of verbal and even material support from abroad. And further the newspaper says: The United States must learn to live in peace with other countries in the Western Hemisphere whose peoples are beginning to realize that their state of oppression is not something that cannot change. The United States can adapt to the change or try to counteract it, but the United States has no power to stop this change, not even with the help of the Marines. This is quite sensible advice given to the Reagan administration by a British bourgeois newspaper.

U.S. EXERCISES 'INTIMIDATING' NICARAGUA

LD261744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Reports are arriving from Central America on the increase of U.S. military interference in that region. Eight ships of the U.S. fleet, headed by the aircraft carrier "Ranger", have taken up their positions near the Salvadoran shore, and a further two aircraft carriers are being urgently transferred there. Large-scale U.S. military exercises are to start in that area in August. It has been announced in Washington that they will last about 6 months. Our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver comments on these reports:

Referring to these actions by the U.S. war department, an official Pentagon spokesman declared with the frankness of a martinet: It is a matter of intimidating Nicaragua. President Reagan was not so frank at his press conference. However, one cannot help but draw the same conclusion when considering the numerous questions by journalists regarding the new style of gunboat diplomacy.

By flexing its military muscle near the borders of Latin American states, Washington would like to intimidate the peoples of those countries, not those in Nicaragua alone. U.S. Congressmen themselves admit this. One of them, Michael Barnes, said frankly: There is a great deal of talk in Washington about supporting democracy in Latin America. However, in reality this all boils down to the sending of flotillas and fresh combat units.

How can one begin to talk about supporting democracy when it is precisely the United States that constitutes the main support of the dictatorial regimes oppressing the peoples of many Latin American countries? It was precisely Washington that helped establish military dictatorships in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. It was precisely Washington that to the very end supported the dictators Batista in Cuba and Somoza in Nicaragua. It is precisely because the peoples of those countries had thrown out the American henchmen that Washington is engaged in the defamation of both Cuba and Nicaragua. Is it not the United States which through the supply of armaments and its advisers is helping the military regime in El Salvador to wage a bloody war against the people who are fighting for their liberation?

By demonstrating military strength in Central America the Washington administration would like to exert pressure on the entire national liberation movement in that area. However, the times when the gunboat diplomacy was successful have disappeared forever. Perhaps the fact that free Cuba is solemnly marking the 30th anniversary of its revolution today reminds us particularly vividly of this. Even the latest U.S. aircraft carriers are unable to stop the people of Latin American's struggle for freedom and independence.

USSR GREETS CASTRO, CUBANS ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY

PM261529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the heroic storming of the Moncada Barracks, the day of the national uprising, we send you and the entire Cuban people our warm and fraternal greetings. In the light of the historical changes which have taken place in the world in the last decades, the significance of the exploit of those who selflessly set out to storm the citadel of the antipopular regime in order to fight for and win the right of the working people to a free life, is clear.

The heroic epopee of Moncada was the prologue to the Cuban revolution, which gave a powerful impetus to the national liberation anti-imperialist movement in Latin America and entered a memorable page in the annals of the world revolutionary process. The spirit of the storming of Moncada now lives and finds its embodiment in the radical political, socioeconomic, and cultural transformations on Cuban soil and in the constructive work of the popular masses of Cuba, who, under the leadership of their Communist Party, are building a new life.

The Soviet people, your sincere friends and comrades-in-arms, are proud of the achievements of the Cuban people. The international prestige of socialist Cuba is high. Your country comes out actively and consistently in support of peace, relaxation of international tension, equal cooperation between states, and against the imperialist policy of aggression and dictate aimed at suppressing the aspirations of the peoples for free and independent development. Cuba's principled and constructive foreign policy is of special significance in present conditions, when American imperialism is trying to achieve military superiority and, in effect, world supremacy.

Now, when the aggressive circles of the United States are continuing their provocative anti-Cuban campaign, the Soviet people again express their invariable solidarity with heroic Cuba and determination to continue strengthening fraternal Soviet-Cuban friendship. It is with a feeling of great satisfaction that we note that relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba, and between our parties and governments and peoples are developing successfully and fruitfully in the most varied fields on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

On the day of the glorious revolutionary jubilee, we wish you, dear comrade Fidel Castro, your comrades-at-arms, and all working people of Cuba, further successes in the construction of a new society, good fortune, and happiness.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

CUBAN ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

PM261511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 21 July R. Anillo Capote, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union, gave a reception to mark the national holiday -- the 30th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks.

The reception was attended by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Council of State, attended the reception.

CASTRO ADDRESSES RALLY ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

LD270825 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Havana July 27 TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, has addressed a mass rally in the city of Santiago de Cuba on the occasion of National Uprising Day -- the 30th anniversary since the storming of the Moncada Barracks.

The Cuban leader declared that the triumph of the revolution, the way to which had been cleared by the storming of the Moncada Barracks, crowned the nearly age-old popular struggle for independence. After pointing out the Cuban people's big successes in building socialism, Fidel Castro noted that they have been achieved in a situation where the Reagan administration has been stepping up threats against the Freedom Island. He expressed the Cuban people's determination to issue a befitting rebuff to any imperialist encroachment on the independence of their country.

Fidel Castro strongly condemned the U.S. policy of aggression in Central America. The United States, he said, is in fact even today involved in intervention against Nicaragua and meddling impudently in the home affairs of El Salvador. After pointing out the dangerous nature of the arms race, which is being whipped up by the Reagan administration, Castro described the U.S. decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe as an unprecedented provocation against socialist countries.

ALLENDE MINISTER SCORES PINOCHET CALL FOR DIALOGUE

PY231435 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Commentary by Mireya Baltra, former labor minister under Salvador Allende]

[Text] Urgent calls for a dialogue have been echoing and reechoing in Chile and abroad these days, looking for a solution to the political crisis that has been affecting the country. This matter is discussed today in a commentary prepared especially for this program by our dear labor leader Mireya Baltra.

[Begin recording] The people of Chile are asking: Dialogue with whom?

And for what? The U.S. State Department proposes a dialogue to overcome current disagreements of opinion in Chile. Reagan's meddlesome administration proposes a dialogue amony moderate leaders from both the government and the opposition sector. Imperialism is extremely concerned over the current situation in our country. The CIA and the Pentagon feel that the matter can slide away from their hands. It is, therefore, sticking its hands up to the elbow into the sovereign domestic affairs of the Chilean people.

The dialogue which Reagan is shamelessly promoting will be, first of all, with Pinochet, and if this fails, with fascist sectors, or moderately fascist sectors of the Armed Forces, and with civilian groups which, being opposed to the regime, fear the organized action and force of the people much more than fascism itself. Imperialism is seeking, through this dialogue, to dismantle the overwhelming democratic opposition, to weaken the movement of the struggle, and to prevent the real change of regime demanded by the citizens through the coordinated national protest. The moderation proposed by imperialism is, simply, the surrender of all Chileans to fascism.

The Reagan administration is proposing a reconciliation with Pinochet or other fascists similar to him. Moreover, the dialogue which imperialism proposes for Chile seeks to reverse the tendency toward a broader unity which the people and the most conscious sectors, in a strongly fought battle, have been winning.

The main objective of this dialogue is to exclude the labor sector and isolate it from its allies and fellow citizens. This dialogue must try to fix things to please the imperialists, to please the fascist or pseudo-fascist generals and admirals, and those opposition members who think that by moving along the popular dissatisfaction and the expressions of protest they also receive a piece of the pie, as if nothing had happened in Chile during the past 10 years. As if it could start from scratch and square one again. For this reason, a frightened Pinochet has hastened to say: I have always been willing to accept dialogue.

What a strange coincidence. Or perhaps not so strange. Dialogue at this point? When Pinochet is hanging only by a thread, when the top leaders of the union movement are in jail, banished, or expelled from the country? Dialogue, when the people have taken the offensive regardless of repression?

Imperialism is mistaken. Reagan is mistaken. And Pinochet is mistaken. The people are fighting, with better conditions daily to overthrow Pinochet from the power he usurped in 1973, fighting to eradicate fascism, to achieve an independent course of development, to democratize the Armed Forces and Carabineros, to save them from the shame to which they have been pushed, used, and abused by the dictator and the imperialists.

The people are fighting heroically to overthrow all repressive structures -- which are incredible to this date -- and to restore democracy now.

Each barricade to be built on Chilean streets in the future will carry the names of each of the missing and detained persons whose freedoms and lives have been taken from the. They will carry the names of those persons murdered and executed by the tyrannical regime. They are heroic defenders of democracy and national independence who honor and will always honor the Chilean people in each battle.

Dialogue with whom and what? No one can claim the right to represent the people in a dialogue behind their backs. There will be no dialogue or coexistence with Pinochet and the fascists. Let the 50 generals know this. We must stop the imperialist maneuvers and interference in our sovereign affairs. The dialogue of Chile and its people will be with history. [end recording]

SOVIETS SEND CONDOLENCES TO VENEZUELAN CP

PM251341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Venezuelan Communist Party Central Committee:

Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee expresses profound condolences to the Venezuelan Communist Party Central Committee and all Venezuelan communists in connection with the death of Gustavo Machado, eminent figure of the Venezuelan and international communist and workers movement and chairman of the Venezuelan Communist Party.

In G. Machado, Venezuela's working class and working people and the Venezuelan Communists have lost a tested fighter for the interests of the working people and an ardent patriot. For many yeare he devoted all his strength and seething energy to the cause of the struggle for a better futute for his country and for the triumph of the ideals of peace and socialism.

The Soviet communists knew G. Machado as a staunch internationalist and a great friend of our party and country who did much to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Venezuelan Communist Party and between the peoples of Venezuela and the Soviet Union.

Together with you, dear Venezuelan comrades, we mourn the heavy loss. Please convey our sincere condolences to G. Machado's family.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

USSR'S RYABOV RECEIVES ARGENTINE ENERGY SECRETARY

PM250931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] On 20 July Ya. P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, received Aliyeto Guadagni, Argentine secretary of state for energy, the head of the Argentine delegation to the seventh session of the Soviet-Argentine Joint Commission on Trade, Economic, and Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. There was a discussion of questions of the state and further development prospects of cooperation between the USSR and Argentina in the field of energy, railroad electrification, geology, the mining industry, and other spheres.

TASS SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH SURINAME NEWS AGENCY

PM221054 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] An agreement on cooperation in the news sphere between TASS and the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA) has been concluded.

The agreement was signed by TASS Division General S.A. Losev and SNA Deputy Director (Shandra van Binnendiyk).

PARTY, STATE DECISION ON ENTERPRISE RIGHTS ISSUED

PM261505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers: 'On Further Measures To Broaden the Rights of Industrial Production Associations (Enterprises) in Planning and Economic Activity and To Increase Their Responsibility for Work Results'"]

[Text] The resolution notes that improving the planning of the activity of production associations (enterprises) and creating the conditions to stimulate high-quality, highly productive labor, initiative, and enterprise and to ensure the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the intensification of production are acquiring special significance in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums on improving the economic mechanism.

In addition to the consistent and persistent introduction of tried and tested forms and methods of management, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers consider it necessary to implement a system of additional measures to broaden the rights of production associations (enterprises) in planning and economic activity, to ensure their truly proprietorial interest in achieving a high level of production efficiency, and to increase responsibility for work results.

All these measures should be directed toward further improving and strengthening the centralized management of the economy in conjunction with the development of democratic principles in the leadership of the national economy, with enhancing the role of labor collectives in managing production associations (enterprises), and with the broad introduction of autonomous financing.

With the aim of formulating the above-mentioned measures and ensuring their comprehensive validity and practical verification, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have resolved to conduct an economic experiment on broadening the rights of production associations (enterprises) in planning and economic activity and on increasing their responsibility for work results at the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry.

It is planned to considerably enhance the role of production associations (enterprises) in formulating economic and social development plans at all stages of planning and also to increase their responsibility for satisfying more fully the demand of the national economy and the population for their output and for fulfilling plan targets with a reduced expenditure of manpower, material, and financial resources.

It is intended to restrict the number of indicators approved for production associations (enterprises) in the 5-year plan and to enhance the role of economic normatives as an important means of influencing economic activity. The application of these normatives should stimulate the improved use of all types of resources and should ensure that production associations (enterprises) have management conditions such that the resources received by them for wages and social development, retooling and improving production will, throughout the 5-year plan, be made directly dependent on end work results. Economic normatives should be formulated from control figures and should be transmitted to production associations (enterprises) in good time, before the compilation of the 5-year plan is begun. The normative laid down in the 5-year plan cannot be changed or reviewed.

The USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab, in conjunction with the relevant USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, are instructed to make the necessary changes to the existing procedure and schedule for formulating plans and also to provide measures to step up the influence of contractural relations on the formulation of the production program for associations (enterprises) and to increase the mutual responsibility of suppliers, customers, and material and technical supply organs for the unconditional fulfillment of contractural obligations.

The economic activity of the production associations (enterprises) participating in the above experiment is to be assessed by superior organizations and local organs when summarizing work and socialist competition results primarily in terms of the fulfillment of plan targets for output sales volume on the basis of delivery obligations in terms of the products list (range), quality, and deadline under contracts (orders), and also with regard to the specific features of a sector's fulfillment of the main targets for scientific and technical development and the targets for improving the technical standard (quality) or output, increasing labor productivity, and reducing production costs (increasing profits).

The production associations (enterprises) where the experiment is being conducted have been granted free use of the production development fund to improve the use of production potential and also to broaden their rights and opportunities for raising the technical standard of production by means of their own resources. It is established that resources from the production development fund are regarded as state capital investments and are to be allocated individually within the plan as noncentralized capital investments in addition to centralized capital investments. The production development fund resources accumulated by production associations (enterprises) cannot be confiscated.

Production associations (enterprises) are to be allowed to carry out additional expenditure on retooling production units on the basis of part of the depreciation allowance earmarked for capital repairs when the above-mentioned expenditure would be more efficient. Opportunities for using credit to carry out highly efficient measures for retooling fixed capital are also to be broadened.

So as to increase the interest in accelerating the introduction of scientific and technical achievemnts and the degree of economic responsibility in that matter, the resolution provides that while the experiment is being conducted, production associations (enterprises) are to be given the opportunity to make free use of part of the resources of the integrated fund for scientific and technical development in order to carry out planning and design work on the creation of new equipment on their own initiative as well as to compensate for increased costs while it is being assimilated. The material interest of specialists and workers in expanding the products list (range) and increasing the output of machinery, equipment, and instruments for export is being stepped up.

Leaders of scientific research, design, planning, planning-design, and technological organizations are authorized, with permission from superior organizations, to pay bonuses -- over and above those envisaged by the existing provisions on bonus payments -- to scientific workers, designers, technologists, planners, engineers, and other specialists who ensure the development and production of output which, in terms of quality indicators, equals or surpasses the best world and domestic models and meets customers' long-term needs. As relevent experience is accumulated, it is recommended that progressive systems be introduced for providing material incentives to designers and technologists for improving the technical standard and quality of development work and for carrying out more work with fewer workers. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers points out the need to ensure a close interconnection between the wages fund and material incentives fund in production associations (enterprises) participating in the experiment, the end results of the production process, and the enhancement of its efficiency. For this purpose it is planned to determine the wages fund on the basis of progressive economic norms, fixed for the 5-year plan, and of work indicators that have been achieved.

The material interest of collectives in labor productivity growth and in the maintenance of economically substantiated correlations between labor productivity growth and average wage growth must be ensured when determining the norms.

It is planned to improve and simplify the system of forming the material incentives fund. The size of this fund must be made more dependent on the fulfillment of plan targets for volume of output sales, taking into account delivery obligations under concluded contracts and also on production efficiency indicators as applied to the specific features of the sector: growth of the technical standard (quality) of output, labor productivity growth, reduction of the costs of output (increased profits), and utilization of production capital.

The material incentives fund is formed by the production associations (enterprises) in the light of the specific features of their work in terms of the following norms: the norms of its growth for each percentage point growth in fund formation indicators in comparison with the base year; the norms per unit of output in physical terms; the norms for the formation of the total sum of the material incentive fund according to fund formation indicators.

So as to step up the incentives for labor productivity growth and for improving the qualifications of workers, it has been decided to expand the rights of production associations (enterprises) to utilize savings made in the wages fund and resources from the material incentives fund during the conduct of the experiment.

The administrations of production associations (enterprises) have been given more opportunities to establish, as a result of general savings in the wages funds, additional payments -- over and above the fixed salaries and wage rates -- to all categories of engineering and technical workers and employees for improved qualifications and better labor results; additional payments (salaries) to workers for professional skill; and, as well, additional payments for workers combining more than one profession (post).

It is deemed necessary to enhance the incentive influence of bonuses for the fulfillment of targets for volume of output sales taking into account delivery obligations under concluded contracts, for increased labor productivity, for savings in material resources, and for utilization of production capital. It has been resolved that the bonuses for leadership workers in production associations (enterprises) for basic work indicators will be paid only subject to fulfillment of plan targets for volume of output sales taking into account delivery obligations according to concluded contracts.

It is envisaged that production associations (enterprises) participating in the experiment will enhance the role played by the funds for social and cultural measures and housing construction in solving the tasks pertaining to the social development of labor collectives and will make their growth dependent upon the end results of the work done by the production associations (enterprises). The production associations (enterprises) indicated are given the right to decide autonomously questions pertaining to the utilization of the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction. The purpose for which the above-mentioned funds are to be used must be discussed and approved by the labor collectives.

So as to step up the interest of production associations (enterprises) participating in the experiment in enhancing the efficiency of production and in the timely and complete fulfillment of their obligations under the state budget, as well as their responsibility in this matter, it is considered expedient to expand the application and enhance the effect of the normative method of profit distribution so that more profits may be retained at the disposal of collectives in production associations (enterprises) which have attained better end results in their operations. Payments to the state budget will be made by production associations (enterprises) autonomously (in a decentralized fashion).

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have issued instructions that the experiment will begin 1 January 1984.

The personal responsibility for organizing the preparation for and conduct of the economic experiment, as envisaged by the resolution, has been assigned to the corresponding ministers.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers note the great economic and political significance of the implementation of a system of measures to expand the rights and enhance the responsibility of production associations (enterprises), and consider that the implementation of this work is one of the main directions for improving the leadership of the economy and the style and methods of economic management, as well as a most important condition for developing the working people's creative activity. The party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are called upon to cooperate in every way in the consistent implementation of the planned measures. They must ensure efficient monitoring of the work being done, develop the creative initiative of labor collectives, and make fuller use of available opportunities to improve economic activity; accelerate scientific and technical progress, increase labor productivity, and increase the production and improve the quality of output. They must explain widely the meaning of the decisions that have been taken and enhance the responsibility of cadres for the implementation of these decisions.

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted resolutions on the conduct of economic experiments to expand the rights of production associations (enterprises) under the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry in planning and economic activity and to enhance their responsibility for the results of their work. These government resolutions concretize the conditions for the conduct of economic experiments as applied to the specific features of the work of production associations and enterprises under the above-mentioned ministries.

TRUD REPORTS AUCCTU PLENUM PROCEEDINGS

PM251330 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Jul 83 p 1

["Trade Unions -- A School of Communism: Information Report on Plenum of the AUCCTU"]

[Text] The Fifth AUCCTU Plenum was held in Moscow yesterday.

The plenum's agenda was:

-- The tasks of trade unions stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the speech of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

-- The tasks of trade union organizations in connection with the adopted USSR Law "On Labor Collectives and the Enhancement of Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Establishments, and Organizations."

AUCCTU chairman S.A. Shalayev delivered a report on the first item on the agenda.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: V.A. Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian Republic Trade Union Council; Hero of Socialist Labor A.I. Petrovicheva, foreman at Moscow's Dinamo Electrical Machine Building Production Association; L.A. Kulidzhanov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Cinema Workers; K. Turysov, chairman of the Kazakh Republic Trade Union Council; and P.V. Banayev, chairman of Gorkiy Oblast's GAZ Production Association Trade Union Committee.

Also participating in the discussion were T.P. Panushkovskaya, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Education, Higher School, and Scientific Institutions workers; I.P. Martynyuk, sheet-forming machine operator at the Moldavian SSR Rybnitsa October Revolution Corrugated Asbestos Combine; G.V. Amrakhova, automatic milking machine operator on Kostroma Oblast's Kostromskoy Sovkhoz; B.A. Krasilnikov, chairman of Perm Oblast Trade Union Council; I.E. Unt, head of department at Tartu State University; L.P. Kravchenko, chief editor of TRUD; and K. Kurbanov, senior shepherd at the Udarnik Sovkhoz in Turkmen SSR'S Ashkhabad Oblast.

AUCCTU Secretary I.I. Gladkiy delivered a report on the second item on the agenda.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: Hero of Socialist Labor B.S. Parfenov, leader of a team of blacksmiths at Sverdlovsk Oblast's Verkhnesaldinskiy Lenin Metalworking plant; G.P. Sorokina, chairman of the Central Committee of the trade union of Local Industry and Municipal Services workers; M.A. Orlov, chairman of Moscow Oblast Trade Union Council; G.F. Velikanov, general director of the V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod Production Association in Leningrad City; L.K. Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Republic Trade Union Council; V.T. Sedenko, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers; Ye. T. Chervyakov, driver at the Vitebsk M.I. Kalinin Locomotive Depot; and B.M. Tyulenev, chairman of the Trade Union committee of the Rostovugol Production Association's Yuzhnaya pit.

Relevant resolutions were adopted on the items discussed.

The plenum examined an organizational question. A.P. Ushakov was relieved of his responsibilities as secretary and member of the AUCCTU Presidium in view of his retirement.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Ye.Z.Razumov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Wrok Department, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments, creative organizations, and cultural establishments took part in the plenum's work.

EIGHTH USSR SUMMER SPARTAKIAD UNDERWAY

Press Conference Held

LD221730 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- We firmly stand for honouring the Olympic principles, said chairman of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR Marat Gramov today at a press conference devoted to the 8th Summer Spartakiad of Peoples of the USSR. He answered the question on prospects of participation of Soviet athletes in the Los Angeles Olympics-84.

Marat Gramov emphasized that such means a boycott were alien to the Soviet Union. It is to be noted that the centenary of the appearance of the world "boycott" in English was marked by actions of the American Administration in 1980. That action is known to have failed and have been unanimously denounced at the IOC session in Lake Placid, and after the Olympics -- also in the countries which participated in the so-called "boycott." We never made pronouncements which sometimes appear as "canard" in newspapers of the Western press, Gramov said.

So far none of the countries declared participation in the Games-84, and it is not clear why they demand some statement from us, Gramov noted.

In accordance with the Olympic Charter, we ought to report our decision eight weeks before the Olympics. That question has not yet been discussed at the USSR National Olympic Committee.

The Soviet athletes are now coping with immediate tasks of preparations for numerous world and European championships. The eventful fixture list makes the athletes to be invariably in high readiness. And it is early to speak of some preparations for the Olympic games. Many issues have not yet been resolved in Los Angeles itself. This is the problem of safety, which is uppermost in the minds of sport leaders of many countries, and also the problem of transport. We cannot but be concerned by the problem of objective refereeing. If much has already be said about the first two problems, the third one is giving the rise to a still greater concern. The American press now frequently prints the thesis on victory of U.S. athletes at any cost, by any means.

As is known, the Olympics-84 organizing committee refused to finance the stay of referees from abroad during the games. The referees to go there will be financed by the International Olympic Committee. Therefore, according to preliminary data, it can be said that almost half of the referees at the games will be from the United States.

It is not only us who display such anxiety. Apprehensions were repeatly voiced in conversations with leaders of international federations, National Olympic Committees: Will the Olympic games in Los Angeles be in line with the spirit of the Olympic Charter? That was emphasized at the recent meetings with leaders of a whole number of international federations and national committees.

In Los Angeles there are already a number of Olympic villages. It is believed that this is the only way out since otherwise athletes would have to spend much time travelling, risking to be late at competitions. And there is no guarantee that several more villages will not appear within the time yet to go before the games open.

In conclusion Gramov touched upon questions linked with the holding of chess semifinal matches of challengers. He emphasized that the President of the International Chess Federation Florencio Campomanes (Philippines) himself raised problems without taking into account the wishes of participants themselves.

Leadership Sends Greetings

PM261620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in and guests of the Eighth Summer Spartakiad of the USSR Peoples:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly and cordially greet the participants in and guests of the eighth summer Spartakiad of the USSR peoples, workers in physical culture and sport, the DOSAAF, and all athletes and sportsmen.

The Spartakiad of the USSR peoples is a great event in the cultural and social life of our socialist state. It is not just a review of the achievements of the USSR's fraternal peoples in developing physical culture and sport but also a graphic demonstration of their readiness to work and to defend the country, of international friendship, and of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy and a festival of youth, strength, beauty, and health.

The Spartakiad of the USSR Peoples has become new evidence of the successes of Soviet sport and of its increasing role in strengthening peace, mutual understanding, and good feelings of friendship and comradeship among sportsmen of different countries.

Under the conditions of the developed socialist society physical culture and sport are called upon to ensure the fulfillment of the chief task of the physical culture movement -- the utmost possible strengthening of Soviet people's health, the enhancement of their fitness for work and labor productivity, the mastering of military-technical knowledge and skills for the defense of the sacred borders of the Land of the Soviets and socialism's gains, the shaping of high moral and physical qualities, and the fostering of a healthy and cheerful rising generation.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers voice condience that athletes and sportsmen will achieve new successes in developing the physical culture movement.

We hope the participants in the Eighth Summer Spartakiad of the USSR Peoples will get off to a good start and wish them excellent sporting results, new records and victories, active participation in the Olympic movement, and successes in labor and studies.

Athletes and sportsmen! Boost further the mass nature of the physical culture movement! Augment the glory of Soviet sport!

Long live the indissoluble international unity and the fraternal friendship of the Soviet Union's peoples -- the life-giving source of our society's strength!

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Long live the Leninist CPSU!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

Leaders Attend Finals

LD231435 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Moscow July 23 TASS -- The finals of the 8th USSR summer national sports games, a festival of sport, youth and friendship, opened in a solemn ceremony today at Moscow's main stadium, the V.I. Lenin Central Stadium at Luzhniki which witnessed many major national and international sports events. The national games is the most popular and representative series of sports competitions in the Soviet Union. Soviet party and state leaders Geydar Aliyev, Mikhail Gorbachev, Grigoriy Romanov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Mikhail Zimyanin, Konstantin Rusakov, and Nikolay Ryzhkov were present at the opening ceremony.

SOCIALIST DUTIES OF ART CRITICISM STRESSED

Discrediting Western Propaganda

PM191314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[Genrikh Borovik article: "With the Weapon of Words, Ideological Commitment and Skill"]

[Text] After the fall of fascism in Portugal in April 1974, the first foreign movie that the people of Lisbon, liberated from fascist dictatorship, demanded to see was the Soviet movie "Battleship Potemkin," which had been banned under Salazar.

A copy was brought over from France and screened in Lisbon's largest movie theater. People stood in line for tickets all night.

The mutinous battleship uplifted the people's revolutionary spirit not just off Odessa's shores in 1905. Thanks to Sergey Eisenstein's great art, it sailed across all the seas and oceans and reached the Portuguese coast, which had been closed to it for almost half a centrury. ... I was walking along a narrow dusty street in a small town at the other end of the world -- in Nicaragua -- with a young soldier of the Nicaraguan Army. I asked him about the recent battles against the interventionists in which he had fought, and inquired what helped him and his comrades to hold out. And suddenly I learned, among other things, that he and the soldiers in his company read "How the Steel Was Tempered," "The Underground Obkom in Action," "The Young Guard," and "Tale of a Real Man."

Hearing this from a frail youngster, sunburned, curly-haired, clear-eyed, with a U.S. M-16 rifle (inherited from the Somoza regime), across his shoulder, I suddenly felt as emotional and as proud as if I myself had written all these wonderful books of ours. Meanwhile the youngster looked at me with his blue eyes -- which one does not expect to see here -- and asked, getting right to the core of my thoughts:

"And which of the new Soviet books would you recommend us to read?"

How the world awaits our words! How important they are, these graphic words, these words from book pages, from movie screens, and from theater stages, these words which penetrate not only the minds but also the hearts of men, the words of Soviet art!

Our ideological enemies, and the apologists of U.S. imperialism in the first place, are aware of art's great ideological effectiveness. When, 10 years ago, one of Moscow's theaters staged a show telling of the murder in a sourthern U.S. city of a man whose fate resembled the life and death of Martin Luther King, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow sent several alerts to the U.S. State Department summarizing the play's plot, reporting on how the show was received by the public, and giving biographical details of the playwright (I was told about this a few years ago in New York by a former staffer of the USIA, the U.S. Information Agency).

People in Washington carefully follow all events in our country's cultural life and attempt to discredit writers and artists who occupy active ideological positions. Angry tirades were launched by U.S. radio voices, for example, against Sergey Yutkevich, world famous movie and theater director, because of his article "Ideology and Art," published in a recent issue of the journal TEATR; The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK recently considered it appropriate to describe a Soviet composer, whose works bring pleasure to true lovers of music in many countries, "an expert in turning music into propaganda."

I was told in one Latin American country how actively the U.S. Embassy there works among local writers and artists. It acts in two ways. One is the defamation, intimidation, and human and creative discrediting of those who devote their works to the country's struggle for national independence and against diktat by U.S. monopolies. The other is the emphatic and hypocritical "attention" given to writers, directors, and painters whom Washington wants either to win over to its side or at least to neutralize. They are coaxed and praised, their "underestimated" talent is exalted, and they are promised reviews, prizes, and publication. It goes without saying that in return the writer must not write (nor the director direct) works which are not to Washington's liking....

The greater part of art in the West is subordinated to the tasks of anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda. How many writers, scriptwriters, actors, and theater, movie, and television directors have been and still are engaged in cultivating among people hatred for everything related to the Soviet Union and communism!

But never before, not even during the darkest times of the "cold war" in the forties and fifties the "scoundrel time" and era of McCarthyism, have the artistic media been used for anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda on such a global scale as today. Everything that has been accumulated against us during the 65 years of Soviet rule, the entire arsenal of slander and emotional disinformation -- all this has been recalled from the reserves, taken down from the shelves, renovated, given a new soundtrack, and "updated" -- everything is out in the open, everything has been set in motion. More and more new works, as if emerging from a conveyor belt, appear daily on stores' bookshelves, on television and movie screens, and on threatical stages with the sole aim of generating a feeling of hatred for the Soviet Union, the Soviet people, the socialist community countries, and all those to whom the ideas of communism or simply the ideas of national independence and social justice serve as a guiding light for progress.

Hollywood produces movie after movie showing, for example, bearded and frightening Russians landing in Alaska to cut the oil pipeline, deprive the United States of its energy, and start World War III under those "advantageous" conditions. Television tricksters take shots from Soviet documentaries about the first 5-year plans which show our difficulties at that time, cleverly fashion a television program out of them, and proclaim: "This is it -- communism!" Smart operators in the movie industry take Mikhail Romm's movie "The Thirteen," which we have all admired, and retailor the script to their own liking -- also anti-Soviet. They make a movie about Che Guevara, get a popular actor to play the lead, and subordinate the entire slanderous burden of the movie to one goal -- convincing the viewers that Che Guevara was killed not by CIA agents but by communists themselves.... And so on, and so forth.

All that I have spoken about so far is not, of course, real art but rather a forgery of it, at times more successful, at times less, at times enjoying commercial success. It is impossible to recruit true art as an ally of fascism, war, fear, nationalism and racism. An unjust cause and true art are incompatible, just as villainy and genius are incompatible. This is why under capitalism the best works of true art are born in the struggle against it, and not in its assertions.

But this certainly does not mean that the forgery does not exert its pernicious influence upon the average man, especially on people who cannot distinguish between it and real art.

I recently visited the United States with a delegation from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. In a small California town I was approached by a girl of about 10, who, looking me up and down and paling from her own impetuous courage, asked me in a trembling voice:

"Why do you Russians hate us so much? Why do you want to kill me, my dad, and my mom?"

A bit further away, craning their necks, stood dad and mom, who had sent their daughter over to the Russians to ask this monstrous question. Maybe they were hoping that the girl's defenseless appearance would awaken some kind of human feelings in these "bloodthirsty" visitors. I asked the girl:

"Where did you get the idea that we hate you? Why have you decided that we want to destroy you and your mom and dad?

The girl shook her head in confusion, looked back at her parents, and answered:

"I saw it at the movies and on television and read about it in children's books...."

Soviet socialist art has not stooped and does not stoop so low as to educate the Soviet people in hatred for other peoples, and this has never happened.

Even during the war against Hitlerite Germany we clearly differentiated between Hitlerism and the German people although, to say the least, this was at times exceptionally difficult then.

But every Soviet artist realizes that kind of world we live in, what an enormous machine for emotional influence has been set in motion in the global struggle for mankind's mind, and how important Soviet art's ideological and political activity is for the world and for our people today.

"We can all see how the influence of art on people's minds grows as the cultural standards of the people rise. Thus, the opportunities for active intervention in public life by art increase as well. This means that there is a tremendous increase in the responsibility of workers in the arts for ensuring that the mighty weapon in their hands is used to serve the cause of the people, the cause of communism."

These words were spoken by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the latest CPSU Central Committee Plenum in his profound, simple, precise, inspired, and inspiring speech.

The cause of communism in the ideological sense means first and foremost educating the new man and struggling for people's minds, and what a great, responsible, and noble task faces the Soviet cultural worker -- to convey to the world the truth about our socialist motherland, our way of life, our understanding of happiness and justice, and the man of the socialist society. The struggle for people's minds is, in the final analysis, the struggle for peace.

Our culture has strong traditions of "intervention" in the cause of peace and the struggle against war and fascism, traditions founded by Gorkiy and Mayakovskiy. They were and are continued by the best representatives of our literature and arts.

But I believe that we still have plenty of reserves here. There is also broad scope for activity. We would not be hurt at all by greater ideological and political efficiency and greater combativeness in artists' creations in all literary genres and all branches of the arts.

How distressing it is to hear a successful poet, playwright, or theater or movie director make condescending remarks like: "I am not an expert in politics. I prefer the universal, the eternal: earth, flowers, the soul, love...."

But if you do not pause to think about politics or see how the world is living, how can you call yourself an artist in general, much less a Soviet artist -- an engineer of souls, an expresser of human thoughts?!

Can you imagine such a remark being made by, say Tolstoy, Gorkiy, Kuprin, or Korolenko?! Or by Fedeyev, Afinogenov, Fedin, Cherkasov, or Prorokov?!

Some people would recall that: "The service of the muses is incompatible with hustle and bustle." This is unquestionable and correct. But it is no less correct that the service of the muses is incompatible with a cool, tranquil, or complacent heart.

The service of any great cause is incompatible with hustle and bustle. Nevertheless, hustle and bustle and political vigor, hustle and bustle and an artist's civic-mindedness, and, finally, hustle and bustle and combat are all different things. And combat, including ideological combat, requires fast reaction and determined action by all types of ideological weapons.

Of course, every artist dreams that his works will stand the test of time.

But what is happening in the world today is so important for mankind's future that the test of time to which an artist's work is subjected also includes the exacting question: and what have you done TODAY to ensure mankind's TOMORROW? [capitalized words printed in boldface] Because without the artist's intervention in the world's affairs and the struggle for minds today he may simply find that there is no tomorrow nor test of time.

"Test time...." This term has a broad meaning. From the literary philistine's viewpoint, Simonov's poem "Wait for Me," the war sketches and articles by Aleksey Tolstoy, Boris Polevoy, Ilya Erenburg, and Vsevolod Vishnevskiy, and Aleksandr Korneychuk's "The Front" did "not stand" the test of time and "died" with the end of the war and the changed "transitory" political situation.

But this is only from the philistine's viewpoint. Actually these works accomplished something more -- they helped us ourselves to withstand the tests of those times, they helped us endure, they helped us achieve victory.

The work is shrinking and the planet is becoming smaller. Many concepts have changed. At one time you could travel for 3 months from the remote wilderness and still not reach a frontier. Today a death-dealing missile can cover such distances in a matter of minutes. The sky and the stars have always been a source of inspiration for poets and lovers. Now the U.S. President intends to turn outer space into a base for nuclear weapons, a source of death.

Centuries ago a few mistakes by people in power could have given a playwright an opportunity to create a merry vaudeville. Now there are more and more people in the world whose slightest mistake could create a tragedy and cost the life of all mankind.

I am convinced that every artist, before undertaking the materialization of a new idea, must be clearly aware of the position his work will occupy in the struggle being waged in the world.

In other words, what is at issue is the artist's civic stance and the need for a party approach toward life. This was exactingly and unambiguously stated at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum: "The party supports everything that enriches science and culture and helps educate the working people in the spirit of the standards and principles of developed socialism. It maintains a solicitous and respectful attitude toward talent and the creative quest of artists, not interfering in their forms and styles of work. But the party cannot remain indifferent toward the ideological content of art. It will always direct the development of art so that it serves the people's interests."

Deficiencies Outlined

PM261319 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 19 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Artistic Criticism's Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] Art and literary criticism is required to pursue the party line in the field of artistic creation in a consistent and principled way: To analyze comprehensively the phenomena, tendencies, and patterns of the contemporary artistic process; to promote energetically the introduction of the Leninist principles of party-mindedness and popular spirit into artistic creation; to wage a combative struggle against reactionary theoretical concepts and alien aesthetic views.

Criticism must not, for example, accept the fact that some works describe the events of our history, the socialist revolution, and collectivization with serious deviations from the historical truth, or the fact that dubious attempts by some artistic and literary figures to parade a "nonstandard" interpretation of complex, vitally important questions often lead to the distortion of reality and reveal a muddled world outlook and the inability to regard social phenomena historically from class position or to avoid preconceived superficial judgments of the present. The political criterion is essential in approaching the ideological and artistic merits of new works, their content, and the structure of their imagery, their philosophical and aesthetic soundness, and the pinpointing of their place and role in forming a communist world outlook and educating man.

More than 11 years have passed since the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Art and Literary Criticism" was published. Guided by this most important party document, our party organizations, creative unions, and our press have carried out some useful work. The role of criticism in the artistic process has undoubtedly increased. Nevertheless, the serious deficiencies in art and literary criticism which were revealed by this resolution have still not been fully eradicated. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Art and Literary Journals' Creative Ties With the Practice of Communist Building" pointed out, in particular, that "literary criticism sometimes lacks clarity and principledness in its assessments," This important comment should be extended to other forms of art criticism too.

Many articles, surveys, and reviews published in our press are still distinguished by a low level of philosophical and aesthetic theory, and are often superficial and incompetent. It should be clear that these sorts of publication cannot further the expansion of an artist's ideological range or improve his skill, And, naturally, this kind of "criticism" cannot have a positive effect on the ideological thrust of the repertoire of theaters, film studios, journals, and publishing houses or on cadre education, and cannot promote the creation of an atmosphere for the concerted work of recognized masters and creative young people.

A narrowly professional approach to works under consideration and an absence of concrete historical and party analysis of the processes taking place in Soviet and world art are a serious shortcoming in many of our newspaper and journal articles on questions of theater, music, cinema, and the fine arts. The question of what a particular work introduces into the beholders' consciousness, how it organizes their thoughts and feelings, what it teaches, and the goals it fosters occupy the writers of some articles and surveys immeasurably less than, for example, the question of originality of form or the "features of the author's vision."

Nor is our criticism showing appropriate principledness in exposing formalist tendencies in the theater, cinema, painting, and sculpture which are distorting the main line of their development. This kind of formal quest, amounting to direct imitation of foreign models created by contemporary bourgeois "mass culture," which are far from the best available, is even being encouraged in some cases by criticism.

As the people's cultural level grows, so too does the influence of art and literature on people's minds increase. Thus the potential for their vigorous intervention in social life also grows. And this means that there is an enormous increase in the responsibility of artists and in the responsibility of criticism to ensure both that works of art truthfully reflect the development of the people's character as conditioned by the victory of socialist relations and by the tasks of creating a communist society which are being consciously resolved, and that the powerful spiritual weapon which artists have in their hands serves the cause of the people and communism.

TRADE WITH WEST EXPANDING 'DESPITE DIFFICULTIES'

LD262018 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- Soviet foreign trade continues to intensively develop. This process was not stopped by the economic crisis which enveloped capitalist countries and brought about reduction of the volume of international trade as a whole, said Gennadiy Zhuravlev, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR. He spoke at a press conference today before Soviet and foreign newsmen.

In the first two years of the current five-year plan the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover increased 27 percent compared with 1980 to reach 120 billion roubles, of which export equalled 63 billion roubles and import -- 56 billion roubles. In the first half of this year the volume of Soviet foreign trade reached 64.4 billion roubles, which is seven percent up on the corresponding period of the previous year. Gennadiy Zhuravlev said that this increase was reached despite the drop of prices on energy carriers and raw materials, which occupy a considerable place in Soviet exports, and despite trade limitations imposed by Western countries.

At the present time the Soviet Union trades with 143 countries. Relations with 116 of them are regulated by intergovernmental agreements on trade, economic and industrial cooperation.

Speaking about relations with the industrially developed capitalist countries, Gennadiy Zhuravlev said that in the past few years they were maintained in a complicated trade and political situation which took shape as a result of stepped-up activities of aggressive forces -- primarily in the United States -- their attempts to undermine normal relations with socialist countries.

In such circumstances the Soviet state continues to follow a course of developing stable mutually beneficial economic relations with those Western countries which show interest in that, seeks to preserve and develop trade and economic relations between the USSR and the majority of Western countries which have been mended during past decades.

Despite existing difficulties, the volume and structure of our trade with Western countries have even expanded. In 1982 the Soviet Union's trade with that group of countries reached 38 billion roubles and grew 20 percent compared with 1980.

Most stable trade and economic relations are developing with Western European countries which account for approximately 80 percent of the Soviet Union's entire goods exchange with industrially developed capitalist countries.

The FRG, Finland, Italy and France are major trade partners of the Soviet Union among the capitalist countries. Foreign economic relations of the USSR with such countries as Austria, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and a number of other Western European nations is developing successfully, on the whole.

Embargoes and sanctions imposed by official Washington have caused no small damage to trade between our countries, to U.S. businessmen, their Western European colleagues, and seriously poisoned the atmosphere of trust in the business community. As according to estimates, the U.S. lost Soviet orders approximately 2 billion roubles worth, besides, talks on possible new orders have not followed.

It seems to us that this year business circles of the U.S., as well as Britain and Japan, who had actively followed in the wake of the U.S. policy of sanctions, this year growing striving for a more constructive approach to trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. [sentence as received] As before the Soviet Union stands for such cooperation which would be based on equality, mutual benefit, the honoring of contractual commitments, renunciation of discrimination and of the linkage of reciprocal trade with extraneous issues.

'DISRUPTIONS' OF STATE ECONOMIC PLAN CRITICIZED

PM261427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[S. Starostin, G. Emdin article under the rubric "Economic Thinking: Initiative and Enterprise": "Each Line of the Plan"]

[Text] The drawing up of the general economic plan, in which the aims of developing the Soviet economy and the means of achieving those aims are formulated and scientifically validated, is the point of departure for implementing the CPSU's economic policy. V.I. Lenin called that plan the "proletariat's assignment."

The state plan is an immutable law. It is a law for all since it coordinates the efforts of all members of society and focuses vast material, labor and financial resources in decisive and crucial areas of the struggle to scale new heights.

In an economy which is based on an integrated plan, each link in the economic system -- be it a ministry, territorial unit, association, enterprise or scientific establishment -- bears full responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of the target allocated to it. "Whatever has been decided must be fulfilled. That is our party's Leninist tradition and it does not become us to deviate from that" -- it was in those terms that Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, posed the question of executive and plan discipline.

For the successful fulfillment of the plan directive, of course, it is necessary that labor collectives should be ruled by an atmosphere of high organization, mutual exactingness, and business-like efficiency which stimulates a creative search for reserves for making more efficient use of labor, production capacities, raw and semifinished materials, and fuel.

However, with the present scale of social production and of the deepening of its specialization and cooperation, economic ties have become so ramified that a violation of plan discipline in one area or the arbitrary adjustment of targets in another are fraught with grave consequences for the work of related production units and have a harmful effect on the balanced nature of the development of national economic sectors and spheres.

All that has been said is quite well known and we are recalling it because, in our view, the demands regarding the observance of plan discipline as a crucial element of state discipline have in many instances been relaxed. Deviations from plan discipline are often accepted with no special alarm.

A recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution indicates the importance of the fulfillment of output delivery targets according to the set volumes and products list by all enterprises and organizations. Instilling strict order and discipline in the observance of contractual obligations is a decisive condition for implementing the course toward developing the economy intensively and enhancing its efficiency.

To date, a considerable number of enterprises in industrial sectors, construction, agriculture, and transport are failing to cope with the production and delivery plan. Statistical organs periodically publish reports (with, perhaps, an excessively arid style and without the necessary analysis or indication of the main culprits of target disruption which each time list the types of plan output that the state did not receive -- coal, metal, timber, and chemical, machine building and light industry goods....) The shortfall affects not only output of products in terms of physical units but also the qualitative characteristics of work, primarily the level of labor productivity, and it is a crucial task to raise that level radically. Unfortunately, this main indicator of economic efficiency is increasing at a rate which cannot satisfy us and the plans are being fulfilled but only by incurring great expenditure and production costs.

To try to justify disruptions of targets for production output and the raising of production efficiency, economic executives sometimes cite errors by planning organs and ministries, the underprovision of resources, the imperfection of existing technical-economic indicators, norms, and normatives, and methods of evaluating the activity of enterprises and sectors instead of trying to improve labor organization and cadre selection. One also meets quite a few arguments in the press on this theme which try to justify "unavoidable" violations of plan discipline and contractual obligations. And, to put it bluntly, they are by no means always convincing or appropriate.

There is no doubt about the importance of improving planning and the entire sphere of economic management. Much purposeful work is being done in that direction. New evidence of that is provided by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution which provides further measures for expanding the rights of industrial production associations (enterprises) in planning and economic activity and for further improving and strengthening centralized economic management in conjunction with the development of democratic principles in the leadership of the national economy.

While consistently improving methods of the leadership of the economy at all levels, attempts to diminish the binding force of approved state plans by allusions to unfavorable conditions cannot be permitted. Nor can one tolerate efforts to shirk responsibility for one's allotted production target by hiding behind the shield of "objective" factors or management shortcomings.

The comments by some economists who assert that many economic leaders now find themselves "at a crossroads" because of the imperfect state of the economic mechanism seem strange. Are there grounds for such pessimistic conclusions? We believe not. Experience shows that in the overwhelming majority of cases, plans are not fulfilled for subjective reasons which are rooted in the poor arrangement of affairs, indiscipline, the incompetence of officials and their inability to ensure the correct use of manpower and material resources and to establish efficient collaboration between all the components of industry, and an inadequate sense of responsibility and duty to the state. How often it happens that enterprises possessing equal potential produce far from identical results!

In the real production process, of course, difficulties and unforeseen circumstances inevitably arise. They affect the course of work, sometimes quite tangibly. And that is when it is exceptionally important to adhere firmly to Lenin's principle of a "fearless forecast of the future and of bold practical activity geared toward realizing it." That means the well-conceived organization of the fulfillment of the plan, the creation of the material and moral preconditions for that purpose, launching competition to unearth and utilize reserves of thrift and the ability to overcome difficulties and to show a flexible production and economic strategy while regarding national economic interests as of paramount importance.

By no means all leaders are capable of that. The press has named quite a few enterprises which have long lagged behind the plan targets for the production and delivery of output and in terms of efficiency and indicators, and which gradually achieved a normal labor rhythm after their leadership was reinforced with competent specialists endowed with a lofty sense of responsibility for the task in hand. The need to seek excuses for poor work and complaints about the "unjustifiable stringency" of the plan disappeared of their own accord.

That is why the fundamental significance of Lenin's precept about the need to "arrange the selection of the best workers for economic building and of administrators and organizers of a specialized, and general, local and statewide significance on a broad scale, in a planned way, systematically and OPENLY [printed in boldface] is so great even today, (perhaps more so than ever before).

There is something else that we would like to say. As has already been noted, improving the quality of planning and providing it with a reliable technical and economic basis remain a task of paramount significance. And it has been that way, essentially, throughout the history of the planned economy since it has always been necessary to adapt the forms and methods of management to the demands posed by the level of Soviet society's material-technical, social and spiritual development. It is hard to imagine "sterile" conditions for economic activity and equally dubious is the existence of the ideal plan which envisages everything down to the last detail: a plan which could be fulfilled without any effort, almost automatically. Merely to hope for ideal plans and a faultless economic mechanism is simply naive. It demoralizes people and gives rise to false hopes of an easy life.

Incidentally, it is equally futile to pin one's hopes on a "self-regulating" economy and of the automatic operation of the objective laws of socialism. The notion that the economy will progress of its own accord by virtue of the operation of those objective laws is very far from reality. Socialism's objective laws are manifested in the creative and purpose fully organized activity of the masses. Here, too, it is important to stress the role of leaders and of the collectives that they head in understanding and utilizing those laws. In other words -- to stress the subjective factor, labor activeness, the degree of organization and responsibility of all participants in social production.

A state approach to a state target is incompatible with trickery, distortion of data, mutual "indulgence" between partners, distorted bookkeeping and so forth. The slightest deviations from legality are intolerable, even if they are motivated by the "interests of the cause" since they not only weaken and undermine the plan's mobilizing role and disorganize the economy but also cause society moral harm and encourage total permissiveness, opportunism and sharp practices. The plan, its indicators and ways of fulfilling it are simultaneously economic and moral guidelines which are closely bound up with citizenship and with responsibility to society.

It is important to ensure thatthe system of plan indicators and of evaluating the activity of enterprises, associations and ministries is geared toward encouraging their initiative and achieving the highest possible and results end is stable, precise and clear so as to be understood by production collectives. Is that always taken into account when proposals are made to review and increase the number of indicators? Is it really advisable that, for example, at many enterprises there are in operation several dozen different indicators on the basis of which bonuses are paid?

Last year, as is well known, an indicator was introduced for the production of consumer goods per ruble of the wages fund. The procedure envisages paying workers a bonus for fulfillment of the indicator irrespective of the enterprise's other work results and on a scale above the maximum bonus laid down for the relevant categories of workers. That hardly meets the requirements of the balanced and targeted nature of the plan.

It cannot be denied that consumer goods production must be stimulated but in addition to, and in conjunction with, the evaluation of the fulfillment of targets for principal output and for indicators of production efficiency.

In the speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted the importance of the struggle launched in the country to strengthen discipline and order and to increase the degree of organization and responsibility and said that "ensuring the well-organized, uninterrupted functioning of the entire economic mechanism is both a requirement of the present day and a program task for the future."

The comprehensive strengthening of state, plan, and labor discipline makes it possible to considerably raise the standard of economic management and thereby to ensure the further accelerated development of the Soviet economy, the growth of the people's prosperity, and the comprehensive improvement of the society of developed socialism.

MOSCOW GORISPOLKOM VIEWS STATUS OF 6-MONTH PLAN

LD262022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] The Moscow Gorispolkom today summed up the results of the fulfillment of the plan for the economic and social development of the capital during the first half year and considered tasks for the fulfillment of 3-year tasks and those of the 5-year plan as a whole. It was noted that collectives of the working people of Moscow have for the most part successfully met their tasks in industry, construction, transport, and in the city economy.

The volume of industrial production output in comparison with the same period last year has increased by 1.2 percent; labor productivity has increased by 1.4 percent. At the capital's enterprises many various types of production have been produced above plan, including goods which are in high demand.

Over the 6 months housing has been constructed with an overall area exceeding 1.3 million square meters, as well as 14 schools, 9 kindergartens and nurseries, 2 polyclinics and a cinema. Construction workers have also handed over for service new roads and underground lines of communication.

The Muscovites are to fulfill a large volume of work in the second half-year also. A decision, adopted by the Moscow Gorispolkom, outlines measures which will help the fulfillment of the plans and of the socialist pledges which have been adopted.

CSA REPORTS ON 6-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT

TASS Summary

LD221525 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- Indices of the development of the national economy of the USSR improved in the first six months of the current year, and for a number of indices the planned assignments were overfulfilled, the pace of growth of social production and labour productivity went up. The well-being of the Soviet people was further improving on this basis, runs a report of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR, which was issued here today.

The six months plan for the marketing of products was fulfilled by 102 percent. Assignments for the output of most of the key products were exceeded. The total volume of production, as compared with the corresponding period last year, increased by 14,600 million roubles, or by 4.1 percent. Labour productivity increased by 3.3 percent, this accounting for 83 percent of increment in production.

The USSR's foreign trade turnover amounted to 64,400 million roubles.

The Central Statistical Board of the USSR reported that the state capital investments into the national economy amounted to 57,900 million roubles, a rise of 3,500 million roubles as compared with the first six months last year.

The number of workers and employees in the national economy amounted on the average over the six months to 114,800,000, a rise by one million as compared with the corresponding period last year. The average monthly wages and salaries reached 181 roubles as against 177 roubles in the first six months of 1982. Remuneration of labour of collective farmers went up 7 percent.

The population of the USSR received from public consumption funds payments and benefits to a sum of more than 64,000 million roubles.

The working people received 640,000 new well-appointed apartments with the total housing area of 33,500,000 square metres. 4.7 million boys and girls received secondary education in the current year. The national economy received a replenishment of 2.1 million specialists, it is said in the report of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR.

Details Published

PM221631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 83 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Broad Stride of the 5-Year Plan; On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the First Half of 1983"]

[Text] The indicators of the national economy's development improved in the first 6 months of this year, the plan targets were overfulfilled in terms of a number of them, and the growth rate of social production and of labor productivity increased.

The country's economic and social development was characterized by the following figures:

	First 6 Months of 1983 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1982
Industrial output	104.1
Commissioning of fixed capital from state capital investments	109
State capital investments	106
Freight turnover, all types of transport	105.2
Labor productivity:	
in industry	103.3
in construction	102.8
in railroad transportation	103.8
Average money wage of workers and employees	102.2
Work payment of kolkhoz members	107
Payments and grants to the population social consumption funds	104.2
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade	101.6
Volume of consumer service sales to population	106.0
Commissioning of total area of housing using funds of state, social, and cooperative enterprises and organizations (including housing construction cooperatives) and kolkhozes	110
Foreign trade turnover	106.8

The achievements of science and technology were introduced in all sectors of the national economy. The implementation of the targets of scientific and technical programs continued.

In the first 6 months of 1983:

Models of new types of machines, equipment, apparatus, instruments, and means of automation created	1,500
Mechanized flow and automatic lines installed in industrial enterprises	over 4,000
Sections, shops and production units switched over to comprehensive mechanization and automation	over 2,000
Automated accounting, planning, and management systems created	130
of which automated control systems for industrial processes	92
New industrial processes introduced	114
Used in the national economy:	
inventions	12,000
rationalizers' suggestions	about 2 million

The production of more than 500 new types of articles envisaged by the state plan and, taking into account ministry and department plans, of more than 1,200 types was assimilated and begun.

In industry the production of economical types of metal products, industrial robots, radioelectronic apparatus, metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control and metal-cutting machine tools of the "processing center" type, and machines and equipment with higher technical and economic parameters increased at preferential rates.

In agriculture over 60 percent of the sown area of grain corn and soybeans and almost half the area of sugar beets was cultivated using industrial techniques. Sowings of promising new strains increased. The level of supply of powerful tractors and other more productive equipment increased.

In construction advanced methods of carrying out operations and efficient structures and materials were introduced. Wider use was made of the unit [uzlovoy] method of planning and constructing large industrial complexes, of the high-speed modular installation of industrial lines delivered in complete units, and of the construction of buildings and installations in monolithic ferroconcrete using sliding forms and other progressive types of form.

In transportation the technical base improved and the volumes of containerized freight shipments increased.

However, a number of targets of the plan for the development of science and technology were underfulfilled.

Work to save material resources continued in sectors of the national economy. The utilization of waste-free and energy-saving industrial processes, machines, and equipment expanded. In particular, there was an increase in production of diesel-engined motor vehicles, production of cement by the dry method, generation of electricity in nuclear power stations and large power units, and production of steel using continuous casting machines.

At the same time certain ministries and departments failed to ensure the fulfillment of the targets for saving a number of types of material resources, including fuel, heat and electricity, and rolled ferrous metal products.

The USSR's foreign trade turnover was R64.6 billion. Trade and scientific and technical cooperation with the CEMA countries within the framework of socialist economic integration expanded.

I

Industry

The 6-month output sales plan was fulfilled 102 percent. The plan was fulfilled in terms of the volume of output by all industrial ministries and union republics. The targets for the production of the majority of the most important types of articles were exceeded.

The total volume of production increased by R14.6 billion or 4.1 percent compared with the same period last year.

The figures for particular sectors of industry are quoted below:

	Production Volume in First 6 Months of 1983 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1982
Power industry	102
Fuel industry	102
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	104
Chemical and petrochemical industry	105
Machine building and metalworking	106
Timber, wood processing, and pulp and paper industry	104
Construction materials industry	104
Light industry	100.8
Food industry	106
Production of cultural, everyday and household goods	103

Labor productivity increased 3.3 percent. And 83 percent of the increase in production was obtained by this means. In the sector as a whole and in the majority of industrial ministries labor productivity growth outstripped the increase in average wages; the correlation between these indicators was in line with the calculations for the annual plan. Output prime cost and materials-intensiveness decreased, and profits increased.

The figures on the fulfillment of the plan for the volume of output and the rates of increase in production and labor productivity by ministries are given below:

All-Union and Union Republican Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Plan for Output Volume	First 6 Months of 1983 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1982	
		Ouput Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.6	102	99.6
Petroleum Industry	102	102	99.1
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.9	102	102
Gas Industry	102	106	105
Coal Industry	100.7	101	99.1
Ferrous Metallurgy	103	103	102
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	104	103
Chemical Industry	102	104	104
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	102	109	107
Power Machine Building	103	107	105
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	104	105
Electrical Equipment Industry	103	107	107
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	108	108

Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	106	106
Instrument Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems	102	106	107
Automotive Industry	103	104	104
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	107	106
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production	102	110	107
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	103	105	105
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	101	106	106
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	102	105	105
Construction Materials Industry	102	105	104
Light Industry	100.7	100.4	102
Food Industry	102	104	104
Fruits and Vegetable Farming	106	111	108
Meat and Dairy Industry	104	109	107
Fish Industry	105	104	104
Procurement	103	103	102
Medical Industry	101	108	108
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	104	118	114

For machine building ministries, the Ministries of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Construction Materials Industry, and Procurements, and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have been fully transferred to the system of planning and assessing activity in terms of normative net output, the figures cited are for this indicator.

Indicators of the fulfillment of the plan for output sales and growth rates for the union republics (including industry of union subordination) are characterized by the following:

	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Plan for Output Sales	First 6 Months of 1983 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1982	
		Output Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	101	103.8	103.4
Ukrainian SSR	102	103.6	103.0
Belorussian SSR	102	104.7	103.4
Uzbek SSR	102	104.8	101.9
Kazakh SSR	102	103.1	101.5
Georgian SSR	102	105.4	104.3
Azerbaijan SSR	103	105.3	103.5
Lithuanian SSR	103	104.9	104.4
Moldavian SSR	103	115.8	114.2
Latvian SSR	102	102.3	102.5
Kirghiz SSR	102	102.5	101.6
Tajik SSR	102	101.2	98.8
Armenian SSR	102	104.7	102.2
Turkmen SSR	104	104.1	102.1
Estonian SSR	102	104.9	105.0

Production of the most important types of output in the country as a whole totaled:

	Produced in First Half of 1983	First Half of 1983 as Percentage of First Half of 1982
Electric power, billion kilowatt hours	710	103
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	307	101
Gas, billion cubic meters	265	107
Coal, million metric tons	363	99.9
Steel, million metric tons	76.2	102
Rolled ferrous metals (finished) million metric tons	52.9	102
Steel pipes, million metric tons	9.3	105
Iron ore, million metric tons	122	101
Mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	15.0	109
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand metric tons	288	104
Caustic soda, million metric tons	1.4	103
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	12.2	104
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	2.2	107
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	662	105
Motor vehicle tires, millons	31.1	100.4
Turbines, million kilowatts	8.8	109
Generators for turbines, million kilowatts	6.7	98
A. C. electric motors, million kilowatts	26.7	100.7
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	1,095	104
of which, those with digital program control	297	120
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	333	106
Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots), thousands	4.3	182
Instruments, automation facilities, and spare parts, billion rubles	2.2	106
Computers and spare parts, billion rubles	1.5	113
Oil apparatus, million rubles	107	100.5
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	408	105
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	782	106
Mainline diesel locomotives, million horsepower	2.0	107
Mainline electric locomotives, million horsepower	1.9	100.9
Mainline freightcars, thousands	29.6	98
Tractors, million horsepower	24.7	102
Agricultural machinery, billion rubles	1.7	106
Machinery for animal husbandry and feed production, billion rubles	1.2	106

Combines, thousands:		
grain-harvesting	58.3	107
corn-harvesting	1.0	133
potato-harvesting	5.0	93
Beet-harvesting machines, thousands	4.9	99.5
Cotton-harvesting machines, thousands	5.1	102
Excavators, thousands	21.1	98
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurments), million trimmed cubic meters	156	101
Paper, million metric tons	2.8	105
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	15.5	103
Cement, million metric tons	63.7	105
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	63	103
Textiles, all types, billion quare meters	5.8	103
Sewn goods, billion rubles	12.0	99.2
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	826	101
Leather footwear, million pairs	382	101
Meat (industrial output), million metric tons	4.7	109
Sausage products, million metric tons	1.6	102
Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	3.0	108
Butter, thousand metric tons	705	119
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent, million metric tons	13.9	107
Margarine products, thousand metric tons	797	105
Vegetable oil, million metric tons	1.4	108
Confectionery articles, million metric tons	2.1	102
Canned goods, billion standard cans	5.5	111
of which, canned fruit and vegetables	3.2	117
Clocks and watches, millions	35.0	100.9
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	436	104
Highgrade utensils (glass and crystal), million rubles	694	103
Radio receivers, millions	4.6	105
Television sets, millions	4.2	103
of which, color sets	1.7	111
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	2.9	98
of which, those with an internal capacity of 200 cubic decimeters or more	1.4	104
Washing machines, millions	2.1	108
Passenger cars, thousands	655	100.8
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	566	101
Furniture, billion rubles	3.5	105

The plan for the extraction of petroleum, gas, and coal was fulfilled, as was the plan for the manufacture of finished rolled ferrous metals, steel pipes, motor vehicle tires, instruments, automation facilities and computer equipment, petroleum apparatus, manufacturing equipment for the light and food industries, diesel locomotives, electric locomotives, paper, cement, precast ferroconcrete, mineral fertilizers, chemical plant-protection agents, tractors, and other equipment for agriculture.

The planned growth in the manufacture of the majority of consumer goods was achieved -- in particular, cotton, linen, and woolen fabrics, edible fish products, animal and vegetable oils, wholemilk products, chinaware and high grade utensils, radio receivers, television sets, and furniture.

The proportion of industrial output of the highest quality category was 15.6 percent of the total volume of output.

At the same time the production associations and enterprises of the Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Coal, Chemical, Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industries, Power, Heavy, and Transport Machine Building, and Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry failed to deliver output to consumers in accordance with contracts concluded and orders accepted for fulfillment.

The manufacture of caustic soda, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarns, turbines, A.C. electric motors, commercial timber, knitted underwear and outerwear, leather footwear, and certain other items was below the planned level. Individual production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the plans for labor productivity, prime cost, and accumulations, and manufactured output not in popular demand.

The team form of labor organization with payment according to a single job schedule applied to almost half the industrial workers [rabochiye].

II

Agriculture

The agricultural workers carried out the spring sowing work in an organized manner.

The areas sown to the 1983 harvest, according to the preliminary figures, totaled 212.9 million hectares, including 122.5 million hectares sown to grain crops. Areas sown to corn for grain, pulse crops, cotton, long staple flax, and rape expanded in comparison with last year. Fodder crops have been sown on 66.8 million hectares including 29.4 million hectares sown to perennial grass and 16.1 million harvests sown to corn for silage and green fodder.

There was an increase in sowings on irrigated and drained land. Steps have been taken to introduce scientifically validated arable farming systems.

Fodder procurement is being carried out more rapidly. As of 18 July 47 percent more hay, 23 percent more cured hay, 55 percent more silage, and 17 percent more artificially dried grass meal and other artificially dehydrated green fodder had been procured than by the same date in 1982.

The mass grain harvest is under way in many parts of the country.

Purchases of hotbed and hothouse and early vegetables increased 10 percent by comparison with the same period last year.

In stockraising the livestock population increased, its productivity rose, and production and state purchases of output increased.

The productive livestock and poultry population on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises totaled (millions):

	As of 1 July	
	1982	1983
Cattle	94.9	96.4
of which, cows	30.1	30.0
Hogs	56.6	59.3
Sheep and goats	141.5	143.7
Poultry	750.7	766.2

In the first 6 months of this year meat production rose 7 percent, milk production 10 percent, and egg production 5 percent in the public sector economy in comparison with the first 6 months of last year.

State purchases of stockraising products on all categories of farms are characterized by the following figures:

	First 6 months		
	of 1982	of 1983	1983 as Percentage of 1982
Livestock and poultry (live weight), million metric tons	7.4	8.0	108
Milk, million metric tons	27.8	31.4	113
Eggs, billions	24.6	25.5	104

The plan for state purchases of stockraising products was overfulfilled.

At the same time a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to ensure the fulfillment of the 6-month plan for the sale of stockraising products and are making insufficient use of production growth reserves.

The plan for the delivery to agriculture of most types of equipment, mineral fertilizers, and feed additives was fulfilled.

Some 182,000 tractors, 56,000 grain-harvesting combines, 6,500 potato-harvesting combines, 23,500 silage-harvesting combines, 4,600 beet-harvesting combines, 7,700 sprinkling machines and devices, 1,400 hay bale cutters and rollers, 42,700 tractor mowers, 5,000 cotton-harvesting machines, and a great deal of other equipment were delivered.

Agriculture has received (in 100-percent nutrient terms): 11.5 million metric tons of mineral fertilizers, or 1.1 million metric tons more than in the first 6 months of 1982, and 336,000 metric tons of chemical feed additives, or 24,000 metric tons more.

Capital investments in the agroindustrial complex, including the sectors supplying the means of production to agriculture, increased 6 percent in comparison with the first 6 months of 1982, totaling R19.6 billion, including R16.3 billion invested in agriculture.

In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the tasks of the Food Program, an improvement is taking place in the economic machinery of agricultural production, the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is strengthening, and steps are being taken to hold on to cadres. The collective (team) contract using the job rate plus bonus system of wages is being introduced. Agroindustrial associations have been formed everywhere. As of 1 July 1983 there were 3,102 rayon and 156 oblast, kray, and republic (ASSR) agroindustrial associations in operation.

III

Transport and Communications

Freight shipments and the freight turnover of individual types of transport are characterized by the following figures:

	Performed in the First Half of 1983	First Half of 1983 as Percentage of 1982
Freight shipments, million metric tons:		
Rail transport	1,917	103
General purpose river transport	248	107
General purpose motor transport	3,271	99
Petroleum and petroleum product pipelines	323	102
Freight turnover, billion metric ton-kilometers:		
Rail transport	1,801	104
General purpose river transport	113	109
General purpose motor transport	72.1	99.5
Petroleum and petroleum product pipelines	670	105
Ministry of gas industry gas pipelines	419	112

In the first 6 months there was some improvement in the operation of transport. Freight turnover of all types of transport totaled 3.7 trillion metric ton-kilometers and increased 5.2 percent in comparison with the first 6 months of last year. Passenger turnover reached 451 billion passenger-kilometers, showing an increase of 3.1 percent. The plan targets for these indicators were overfulfilled.

Railroad transport fulfilled its 6-month plan for the total volume of transport operations and most basic freight, aside from timber, coal (in terms of Ministry of Coal Industry enterprises), flux, fire-resistant materials, cement, and mixed feeds. The freight and passenger turnover plan was fulfilled. Labor productivity increased. Rolling stock utilization improved, but the average daily productivity of locomotives and freight cares was lower than planned. A number of enterprises and organizations permitted freight car idle time in access sidings in excess of the established norms and tolerated incomplete car loading and delays in the onward transportation of freight from railroad stations.

In sea transport the transport operations plans were overfulfilled in foreign and domestic navigation and in loading and unloading operations. Transport operations in foreign and domestic navigation increased 11 percent and 4 percent respectively in comparision with the first half of 1982.

River transport overfulfilled the set targets for the transportation of freight and passengers, freight turnover, and passenger turnover.

Automotive transport fulfilled the half-year plan for the transportation of passengers, passenger turnover, and paid runs by taxicabs. The volume of these operations increased in comparison with the corresponding period last year. The plans for freight transportation and freight turnover were underfulfilled. The basic indicators for the utilization of freight trucks deteriorated.

Petroleum and petroleum products pipeline transport fulfilled the plan for the pumping of petroleum and petroleum products and for freight turnover.

The Ministry of Gas Industry gas pipelines ensured deliveries of commercial gas according to plan; the increase over the first half of last year registered 14 billion cubic meters. The freight turnover plan was fulfilled.

Air transport overfulfilled the plan for passenger transportation, passenger turnover, the total volume of air transport operations, and operations for aviation services to national economic sectors. Some 49 million persons were carried during the half year.

Nevertheless, the requirements for the transportation of individual national economic frieghts were not fully satisfied by transport.

The communications enterprises fulfilled their plan for volume of output and achieved a 4.8-percent growth. At the same time, the quality of their services to the people remains low in many cases.

IV

Capital Construction

The commissioning of fixed capital financed by state capital investment exceeded R36 billion, which is R2.9 billion more than in the first half of last year.

Construction of new enterprises and the retooling and modernization of operational enterprises took place.

In electric power engineering, capacities totaling 1.6 million kilowatts were commissioned and the ranks of operational stations were joined by the Tobolsk TETS in Tyumen Oblast and the Kirov TETS, six turbines at Ekibastuz GRES-1 in Pavlodar Oblast and at Tkvarcheli in the Abkhaz ASSR, and a turbine at the Maritime Kray GRES. New capacities at a number of other electric power stations were brought into operation.

Capacities were commissioned: at the Tyulganskiy open-cut pits in Orenburg Oblast and the Nazarovskiy open-cut pit in Krasnodar Kray for the extraction of 1 million metric tons of coal from each pit; for the production of synthetic ammonia at the Tolyatiazot Production Association, Kuybyshev Oblast; for chemical yarns and fibers at the Barnaul Synthetic Fibers Plant; for mineral fertilizers at the Novosolikamskiy Potassium Plant in Perm Oblast; for polyethylene at Kazan's Organicheskiy Sintez Production Association, and for cement at the Savinskiy plant in Arkhangelsk Oblast.

In machine building, capacities were commissioned for the production of straddle cranes, lift trucks, large-scale electric machines, high-voltage electrical equipment, chemical equipment, machines and equipment for animal husbandry and fodder production, and others.

There was an increase in capacities for the production of cotton textiles, confectionery, beer, meat, whole milk products, and cheese.

A number of new sections of long-distance gas and petroleum pipelines were commissioned. A 1,600-kilometer-long sector of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline came into operation ahead of schedule.

The construction of the Baykal-Amur Railraod is continuing.

In agriculture, the construction of livestock raising premises, mechanized livestock farms, and complexes for 1.1 million head of livestock poultry premises for 2.4 million birds, poultry factories for 500,000 laying hens and 11.1 million birds for meat per annum, silage and haylage facilities with a capacity of 7.2 million cubic meters, grain elevators, mixed feed enterprises, and other projects was completed.

About 240,000 hectares of irrigated and 250,000 hectares of drained land were brought into operation. Some 1.5 million hectares of pasture land were provided with a water supply.

State capital investments in the national economy amounted to R57.9 billion and increased by R3.5 billion in comparison with the first half of 1982; furthermore, about R10 billion has been channeled into the retooling and modernization of operational enterprises, which is an increase of R1 billion.

Commercial construction operations by state construction and installation organizations amounted to R21 billion and increased 8 percent compared with the same period of last year; the volume of contract work increased 4 percent.

Labor productivity increased 2.8 percent.

Over 40 percent of teams in the construction industry operate the team contract method.

At the same time, the necessary concentration of resources was not effected at projects scheduled for commissioning, and the plan for commissioning fixed assets and a number of production capacities was not fulfilled, especially in electric power engineering, ferrous metallurgy, the petroleum refining industry, and the coal, chemical, and petrochemical industries. The fulfillment of the plan for handing over commercial construction projects to clients, for labor productivity growth, and for reducing the prime cost of construction and installation work was not ensured.

V

Enhancing the People's Material and Cultural Living Standards

The number of workers and employees in the national economy averaged 114.8 million during the 6-month period -- an increase of 1 million people compared with the corresponding period last year.

Labor organization and discipline improved as a result of implementing the practical measures formulated by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum.

The USSR Law on Labor Collectives extended their rights in the management of production and in resolving questions of social development.

The average monthly monetary wage of workers and employees in the national economy reached R181 against R177 in the first half of 1982.

Kolkhoz members' earnings rose 7 percent.

The population received payments and privileges totaling more than R64 billion from public consumption funds, or R2.6 billion more than in the first half of last year. Taking these payments and privileges into account, the wages of workers and employees amounted to R249 a month.

On sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises salaries were increased for leading workers, specialists, and employees in regions of Siberia, the Far East, and the Urals, in the Central Chernozem region, and in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR; regional coefficents were introduced for the wages of workers (for whom they had not been established) in Urals oblasts and the majority of Kazakh oblasts. Other measures are being implemented to intensify agricultural workers' material interest in increasing production of output and improving its quality.

The size of the supplement to the old-age pension for continuous service by workers and employees who worked at the same enterprise, establishment, or organization for not less than 25 years -- or 20 years in the case of women with children -- was increased from 10 to 20 percent.

Additional privileges were introduced for obtaining travel warrants to pioneer camps -- half the warrants are provided gratis, and the rest on payment of 20 percent of the cost.

The granting of an interest-free loan for improving housing conditions or for young families with children to set up home was extended to all regions of the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, and the Baltic republics.

During the 6-month period working people increased their deposits in savings banks by more than R5 billion.

Retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade totaled R147.7 billion -- an increase of 1.6 percent compared with the first half of last year. The 6-month plan was underfulfilled.

The growth in sales of individual commodities in state and cooperative trade is characterized by the following data:

	Sales in First Half of 1983 as Percentage of First Half of 1982
Bread products	101
Meat and meat products	103
Fish and fish products	101
Animal oil	109
Vegetable oil	106
Margarine products	101
Wholemilk products	106
Cheese	112
Eggs	104
Sugar	101
Confectionery	102
Tea	101

Potatoes	107
Vegetables	113
Fruit and citrus fruits	108
Clothes, underwear, and textiles	101
Knitwear	98
Hosiery	101
Leather footwear	98
Chinaware, earthenware, and glassware	100
Soap and detergents	96
Furniture	103
Refrigerators and freezers	97
of which, those with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters or more	104
Washing machines	106
Electric vacuum cleaners	102
Clocks and watches	102
Cameras	87
Radio receivers	105
Television sets	104
of which, color sets	115
Tape recorders	107
Bicycles and mopeds	98
Motorcycles and motor scooters	102
Passenger cars	102

Despite the increase in commodity turnover, the increasing public demand for certain foodstuffs and industrial commodities was still not satisfied in full.

The volume of consumer services rendered to the population increased 6 percent. The 6-month plan was fulfilled. At the same time the RSFSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Moldavian SSR, Tajik SSR, and Turkmen SSR Ministries of Consumer Services for the Population did not ensure the plan's fulfillment. The volume of consumer services in rural localities increased 6.7 percent, but the plan was underfulfilled.

Measures were implemented to regularize the working hours of enterprises and establishments in the services sphere.

Working people received 640,000 well-appointed new apartments with a total area of 33.5 million square meters, constructed at the expense of state, public, and cooperative enterprises and organizations (including housebuilding cooperatives) and kolkhozes, or 3 million square meters more than in the first half of 1982.

There was a significant increase in cooperative housebuilding. For members of housebuilding cooperatives the down payment was reduced from 30-40 percent to 20-30 percent of the apartments' cost; the time for repaying credit granted by the state was increased to 25 years, and other privileges were also established. In addition, the population constructed a large number of individual dwelling houses with its own money and with the help of state credit.

General educational schools with 105,000 pupil places, preschool establishments with 127,000 places, hospitals with 13,000 beds, outpatient and polyclinic establishments for 27,000 visits per shift, and many other sociocultural projects were commissioned.

Of the total number of projects commissioned, sovkhozes and kolkhozes constructed apartments blocks with a total area of 5.5 million square meters, general educational schools with 25,000 pupil places, and preschool establishments with 29,000 places.

At the same time the 6-month plan for the construction of apartment blocks and certain sociocultural projects was underfulfilled.

There was an increase in the number of places in sanatoriums, rest establishments, and tourist hotels and bases.

Population centers continued to be provided with public services and amenities and a gas supply.

Measures were implemented to protect the atmosphere and bodies of water and to make rational use of national resources. However, a number of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, coal industry, and power generation enterprises are lagging behind with the commissioning of water-conservation structures and the fulfillment of other targets.

Some 44.3 million people studied in the country's general educational schools, 4 million in vocational and technical educational institutions (including 2.3 million in secondary schools), 4.5 million in secondary specialized educational institutions, and 5.3 million in VUZes. In the current year 4.7 milion young men and women have received secondary education.

Some 2.1 million specialists were directed into the national economy, including 0.8 million people with higher education and 1.3 million with secondary specialized education.

The size of the Soviet Union's population on 1 July 1983 stood at 272.5 million people.

The country's labor collectives unanimously supporting and fully approving the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions are implementing measures to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and adopted socialist pledges for 1983.

USSR Central Statistical Administration

INCREASED DISCIPLINE IN SOVIET MILITARY URGED

PM261020 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Fundamentals of Military Discipline"]

[Excerpt] When tackling the task of further strengthening discipline, commanders, political organizers, and party and Komsomol organizations must persistently improve the quality and effectiveness of officers' Marxist-Leninist training, the political studies of ensigns and warrant officers, and political class for soldiers, seamen, sergeants and petty officers. Among the most important tasks of ideological work in the Army and Navy is that of extensively and actively propagandizing socialism's fundamental values and its advantages and achievements and the people's successes in developing the economy, science, and culture, and educating servicemen in the armed forces' glorious combat traditions and in a spirit of ardent Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Elucidating to personnel the nature and importance of military discipline and combined command [yedinonachaliye] in the armed forces, and the specific requirements of the oath and regulations is an important area of ideological and political education work in the Army and Navy. The concept of military discipline has broadened under present-day conditions and personnel must have a correct idea of what combat duty discipline, administrative discipline, time discipline, and skilled use of equipment and weapons discipline mean and what they require of him.

At the same time, more attention must be paid to elucidating the complexity and acuteness of the current international situation and to exposing the aggressive aspirations of ultrareactionary forces, headed by U.S. imperialism. Every serviceman must be well aware that the increased military threat posed by imperialism is a grim reality of our time and that the current international situation demands from him selfless military labor, exemplary service, tight discipline, a high level of combat readiness and a sense of personal responsibility for the solution of the specific tasks facing the unit, ship, or subunit.

Unfortunately, in some units and on some ships not enough is being done yet to relate mass political work to specific situation and current tasks. It is visibly out of touch with practical requirements and with specific problems in the life of subunits. In the motorized infantry unit in which Major I. Khlebush is a member of the party committee, for example, a great many different lectures and reports are delivered but they are generally of an instructural nature and do not help to improve the situation. Such an approach, needless to say, reduces the effectiveness of ideological and educational measures.

Ideological and educational work is a key front, but by no means the only front in the battle for tight discipline. This work is inseparable from the maintenance of strict regulation order in the unit or ship, from the efficient organization of service, from the day-to-day exactingness of commanders and leaders toward their subordinates, and from constant concern for people's everyday life, health, and leisure. As Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, pointed out in his report at the meeting of the USSR Ministry of Defense party atkiv, the work of further strengthening discipline must be conducted on a broad front by every commander, staff, political organizer, and party organization.

Commanders and political workers must be highly sensitive to people's needs and moods and be familiar with the factors influencing the state of discipline. Educational work must be resolutely improved at the grassroots level in the Army and Navy by addressing the consciousness of every person. The struggle for tight discipline is effective whenever not only commanders and political workers but every Communist, every Komsomol member, every serviceman, and every military collective take part in it and whenever a climate of intolerance toward breaches of regulation order is created in the subunit, unit, or ship.

Strengthening discipline is not a short-lived campaign, but continuous, laborious work. Every serviceman is duty-bound to rigorously adhere to the requirements of the oath and regulations and to do everything possible to improve discipline in line with present-day requirements. The stronger military discipline is, the higher the level of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness.

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